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VOL. XXV NO. 300 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Jawahar-Lothian Talks About Federation

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

Basis Of Congress Opposition To Plan

SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES ESSENTIAL

President's Frank Exposition Of Nation's Case

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: December 20.

The Marquess of Lothian arrived here last evening. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Dr. Shaffaat Ahmed Khan received him at the Station. No Congress leader came to receive him. Lord Lothian is the guest of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Lord Lothian called at the "Anand Bhavan," and was closetted with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for over three hours.

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION.

It is understood that the main topic discussed between Lord Lothian and Pandit Nehru at the interview was the Congress attitude towards the Federation. The Congress President is said to have gone very thoroughly into the basis of the objections of the Congress to the scheme of Federation, as adumberated in the India Act and answered Lord Lothian's battery of interpellations.

FRANK TALK.

The President left Lord Lothian in no doubt regarding the unrelenting opposition of the Congress to the scheme and that, in order to satisfy the Congress, it will have to be substantially altered.

The talk appears to have been quite friendly and the Congress President invited Lord Lothian to breakfast on the 24th instant.

LOTHIAN AT VILLAGE MEETING

During the course of the talk, Lord Lothian expressed his desire to see a Congress village meeting. Pandit Nehru told his Lordship that they could arrange such a meeting in two or three days.

However, even to-day, the Muslim Zamindars had organised a meeting in a village near-by to welcome the Congress Ministers and his Lordship gladly availed himself of this opportunity and motored down to the village.

ASSURANCE TO MUSLIMS.

The meeting was addressed by the Premier, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Hon. Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim, Minister.

A welcome address was presented to the Ministers on behalf of the Muslims. In the address the Muslims requested the Ministers to extend the canal system to Allahabad District also, as the wells were getting deeper every day.

The Premier, Pt. Jawaharlal and the Hon. Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim spoke and assured the Muslims that Congress stood for the rights of both, the Muslims and the Hindus and was worthy of confidence of every community.

Hon. Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim assured the Muslims that Government would examine their grievances with sympathy and try to meet their request regarding the canal system.

CABINET MEETING.

The U. P. Government held a Cabinet meeting.

Interviewed, the Premier said. "We discussed certain important matters of public welfare."

Italy Ignores Br. Protest

Fascist Propaganda In Near And Middle East: Eden's Statement

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Eden in the Commons, when asked for a statement on the full reports received by the Government in connection with Italian propaganda in near and middle East, stated that recently he informed the Italian Ambassador that the British Government were well aware of this propaganda, adding that, unless it could be ended it would be impossible to create the atmosphere necessary for the prosecution of successful conversations designed to improve mutual relations.

Replying to an earlier supplementary question whether it was possible to let Italians know that unless this broadcasting was stopped the British Government would have to consider broadcasting in Italian, Mr. Eden said as far as broadcasting news on the Near East was concerned there was at present broadcasting of news in Arabic from Jerusalem.

He added in reply to a further supplementary question that Italian propaganda did not cease since representations were made.—Reuter.

FOUR MORE 8,000-TON CRUISERS FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. G. A. Shakespeare, Parliamentary and Finance Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons stated that an order for four 8,000-ton cruisers were being placed with shipbuilders at Wallsend-on-Tyne, Clyde, Bank Govan and High Walker Yard. These vessels were part of the conclusion of the existing 1937 programme.

Mr. Churchil asked if they would equal contemporary vessels being built in other countries.

Mr. Shakespeare said: "Certainly, as regards signatories of London Naval Treaty."—Reuter.

MOTHER'S SACRIFICE FOR CHILD

JHANSI, Dec. 20.

A mother's supreme sacrifice for the sake of her five-year old child is reported from Kotah station.

The child fell out of an open window of a moving train. Unable to control herself the mother jumped out of the train with the forlorn hope, perhaps of attending to her child in its dire calamity. She died, while the child, as if to justify its mother's sacrifice, survived.—A. P.

Snow-storm Impedes Govt. Artillery's Work

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, Dec. 20.

Teruel is still holding out, but bitter fighting with great bloodshed is in progress in towns on the outskirts. A blinding snowstorm is impeding the work of Government artillery.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST JAILED

Sequel To Strike In Kerala Tile Factory

CALICUT, Dec. 20.

Mr. Krishna Pillai, a Kerala Socialist leader and member of the Kerala Congress Working Committee, was convicted and sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges, of being a member of an unlawful assembly and wantonly giving provocation with intend to cause riot (Secs. 143 and 153 I. P. C.), the sentences to run concurrently.

The case, which was heard before Mr. Govindan, Sub-Magistrate, Calicut, was a sequel to the Puthiyara Tile Factory strike.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

It is understood that dates of the United Provinces Political Conference have been finally fixed for December 30 and 31.—United Press.

LOTHIAN TO MEET JAWAHAR AGAIN

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Lord Lothian visited "Anand Bhuwan" this morning at about 9/45 and had a long talk with Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, lasting nearly three and a half hours. He left "Anand Bhuwan" at about 1-20 p.m.

He may see Pt. Nehru again tomorrow.—A. P.

DHUBRI ROCKED: BUT NO DAMAGE

DHUBRI, Dec. 20.

A smart earthquake shock was felt last night at 10/15. No loss of life or damage to property is reported.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will meet in Delhi on December 28 and the following days—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

Demand For Additional Funds For Building New Battleships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

The Navy Department has asked the Congress for an increase of fifty million dollars in the annual appropriation with which to build a fleet of record peace-time size. The recommendation states that the money will be used to start the construction of two sixty million dollar battleships, in addition to two already authorised. Two light cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines and a number of smaller craft.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS

Ahmed Maher May Be Asked To Form Govt.

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

As a consequence of the latest developments the dissolution of Parliament may be avoided though the dismissal of the Cabinet by King Farouk is believed inevitable.

Confidence is felt that the King will call on Ahmed Maher the President of the Chamber to form a Government and there is reason to hope that majority of Wafdists will support him. Thus elections are unecessary.

Britain Denounces Peking Puppet Raj

EDEN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Three-Power Demand For "Safety Zone" In Hankow

LONDON, December 20.

"His Majesty's Government recognise the Central Government as the Government of All-China. There is, therefore, no question of recognising the New Administration, replied Mr. Eden in the Commons when asked for an assurance that there will be no sort of recognition of the Provisional Government installed at Peking by Japanese authorities.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. REPUDIATED

CHUNKING, Dec. 20.

The Chinese National Government has made a statement repudiating the so called Provisional Government at Peking set up by the Japanese.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR "SAFETY ZONE" IN HANKOW

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Representations have been made to Tokio separately by Britain and other powers urging the advisability of establishing a "safety zone" in Hankow. The other powers concerned are understood to be the United States and France.

Considerable importance is attached to the establishment of such a zone as there is a large concentration of International Shipping in the river and considerable International possessions in Hankow itself.

Among the many foreign nationals nearly 1,000 are British and a considerable number of other Europeans and Americans.

In the British view the zone should be so arranged as to provide adequate protection to foreign nationals and property in the river and on the land.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.

The Japanese enquiry findings into the "Panay" sinking have been announced by Major-General Harada. They indicate wide variance with the accounts given by naval and civilian survivors.

Major-General Harada denied that the Japanese army boats fired on "Panay" and asserted that "Panay" was moving at the time of the attack. "Panay's" officers reported that the gunboat was anchored two hours prior to the bombing.

Major-General Harada is announcing his findings into the "Lady Bird" incident to-morrow.—Reuter.

"Panay" Enquiry Findings Questioned

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.

The "Panay" enquiry findings (mentioned earlier) were read by Major General Harada to a Press Conference. The statement was vaguely worded. Their conclusions were that three Japanese aeroplanes bombed the "Panay," the gunboat fired three cannon shots at Japanese army units and the latter did not fire on the "Panay."

All these points were strenuously questioned by correspondents aboard the "Panay," who pointed out that the survivors contend that first three and then six machines were concerned in the bombing and that the firing of "Panay's" cannon was utterly incorrect. Japanese army units hotly fired. Another point disputed was the Japanese assertion that "Panay" was moving at the time of the attack. Major General Harada emphasised that the Japanese commander, whose troops were involved, "did not consider he was at fault."—Reuter.

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Cordell Hull stated that the Government had long expected to withdraw American ships and citizens from the Far East when their appropriate function is no longer called for", but "the present does not seem to be an opportune moment".

Mr. Cordell Hull added that the degree of protection a Government should afford its citizens abroad presented many difficulties and resulted in many conflicts of opinion, pointing out that during more than a century certain rights and interests had developed in the Far East.

Mr. Cordell Hull said the American Government could not suddenly disavow its obligations and responsibilities.—Reuter.

Br. AMBASSADOR IN CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Foreign Office announces that the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr to be Ambassador in China in place of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, who it has been decided will not return to China but will be recommended for appointment to another post in due course. It had been hoped it would be possible to leave the Embassy at China in charge of Mr. Howe, until Sir Hughe is able to return to China in spring, but recent events, in the Far East, coupled with the uncertainty with regard to the actual date by when Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen would be fit to return to duty, have made it necessary for the matter to be re-examined. It is now considered, despite the complete confidence felt in Mr. Howe, that it is essential for His Majesty's Government to be represented in China by a diplomat of Ambassadorial Bank and arrangements therefore should be made with the least possible delay.—**Reuter.**

Strike Threat Again

Ahmedabad Labour's Charge Of Breach Of Wages Agreement

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

A threat to advise the workers to go on strike is contained in a letter addressed to the Millowners' Association by the Mill Kamdar Union, which points out alleged breaches in various Mills of the agreement to pay at January 1935 wages rates, which ended the recent strike in Ahmedabad Mills.

Meanwhile, the Labour Association is negotiating with the Millowners' Association for creating sanctions for the enforcement of the decisions of arbitration and mutual agreement.—A.P.

KHADI FOR PEONS' UNIFORMS

Bihar Ministry Passes Orders

PATNA, December 20.

The "United Press" understands that the Bihar Ministry have passed orders directing the Heads of Departments to purchase Khadi in preference to other cloth, even if it is more costly, for peons' uniforms etc.—United Press.

BRITISH CRUISER HELD UP?

HANKOW, December 20.

His Majesty's cruiser "Cape Town", which passed Wuhu on a 700-mile trip down the Yangtse may be held up by the Kiangyin boom as it is feared there is insufficient water over that portion of the boom breached by the Japanese to allow the cruiser's progress. With the Kukiang boom behind her she would be cut off both from Hankow and Shanghai. If so the "Cape Town's" women and children will be transferred to a smaller vessel.

The steamer "Woosung" scheduled to leave to-morrow has cancelled sailing owing to the closure of bombs. Three hundred British and other women and children will now be evacuated to Hongkong by train.—Reuter.

U. S. WARSHIPS AT TSINGTAO

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.

The United States warships "Marble Head" and "Pope" have arrived at Tsingtao.—Reuter.

WELCOME SURPRISE FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.

Japanese operations gained new momentum to-day when four columns of troops began to move against Hangchow, where gunfire is already audible.

The vanguard of the nearest of the four columns is only 20 miles distant.

Chinese circles are heartened by the news that Mohammedan troops under the twenty-eight year old General Manchungying who led an insurrection against Chinese Government two years ago arrived at Lanchow, the Capital of Kansu, from Sinkiang 'en route' to join the war against Japan.—Reuter.

A reception was given to the Bombay Cabinet by the Young Muslim Brotherhood on Saturday evening at Jinnah Hall under the Presidentship of Dr. Hamid, M.L.C. Photo shows the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher addressing the gathering.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications invited for seven Research Scholarships in Physics, Rs. 50 per month, tenable at Indian Association for Cultivation of Science for one year. Scholars have to devote themselves wholly to such research work for which facilities are available in the Association and to abide by its rules. Statement of academic career, research experience and testimonials in original should be sent to Honorary Secretary, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, before January 20th, 1938. (7538)

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

Post-Graduate Science Student with coaching Experience offers tuitions in physics and mathematics to matric, first-year and inter-science students. Near Gamdevi. Apply Box No. 9540, "Bombay Chronicle."

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KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE

SPECIAL ENGINEER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Special Engineer for the Karachi Municipal Corporation on a salary ranging from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,600 p.m. according to the standing and qualifications of the candidate plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. The appointment will be for a period of 5 years and the successful candidate will be required to execute an agreement for that period. The post is non-pensionable but leave will be granted according to Municipal Rules

Applicants should possess a recognized degree in Engineering of an approved University or Institute and in addition must be Members (or Associated Members) of the Institute of Civil Engineers. The list of approved Universities and Institutes can be had on application. The Corporation have large Water and Drainage Schemes in hand and hence the candidate must possess experience for a period of at least 15 years in designing and executing schemes for water supply and drainage of a city with a population of not less than 2,00,000. Preference will be given to a candidate who has experience of executing drainage schemes on Snone's Ejector System.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi, but a single second class steamer or rail fare to Karachi will be paid.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of experience in water supply and drainage and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS SPECIAL ENGINEER" should reach the Undersigned not later than the 15th February, 1938.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

CHIEF, OFFICER,
Municipal Office.
Karachi, 10th December, 1937.

(7473)

Public Notices

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(2) Delivery to commence on 1st February, 1938 and to be completed by the end of that month.

(3) The tender which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi. Superscribed "Tender for Meter Gauge Sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

(4) Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 P.M. of 5th January, 1938.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi, 15|12'37.

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Dated this 20th day of December, 1937.

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MUSLIM NATIONALIST REVIVAL

Syud Hussain's Lecture On 'Near East'

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

"The Muslims of India are the largest Muslim unit in the whole of Muslim world, but they are not pulling their full weight either nationally or internationally. They should take a leading part in the national struggle. Their reconciliation to the alien bondage is what the Muslims outside India cannot understand about them", declared Mr. Syud Husain in the course of a public lecture at the Jamai Millia last evening. Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., presided and the subject of the lecture, was "The Problems of the Near East"

Defining the term Near East, the speaker said that generally speaking the term meant the continuous string of Islamic countries ranging from Central Asia to Morocco, which formed the nerve centre of the Muslim world. Countries like India, China and Russia, though they had large Muslim populations, India alone having 90 millions, which was easily the largest number that any country individually had, could not be called as a part of the territorial Muslim Entity.

RISE AND FALL OF ISLAM

Islam, which had its birth in the 7th Christian Century was in the ascendant for nearly 800 years, the Muslims being the torch-bearers of civilization, intellectually, educationally, spiritually and rationally. The earliest university founded on the European soil was by the Muslims, which they did in Spain. He said "for 800 years it was the crowning glory of Muslims that they stood for civilization."

But thereafter occurred the most extraordinary phenomenon of progressive deterioration from the 16th century and by the end of the 19th century every single Islamic country was down and out politically, intellectually, educationally and even morally.

KEMAL AND NEW TURKEY

At this stage, he continued, came the impact of the Great World War of 1914, which was destined to bring renaissance to the Islamic countries. It threw up men of real vision, who proved saviours and redeemers for their countries. They were like Mustafa Kemal of Turkey and Reza Shah Pehlavi of Persia.

Mustafa Kemal, Mr. Husain said, was the most remarkable man of the modern world. He was the man who alone redeemed Turkey from the imperialistic designs of the European Powers. He put Turkey back on the map of Europe, which was proof of his incontestable military genious. His social and educational reforms were, however, of no less value than his military achievements. He had made Turkey a vital, alive and functioning nation

PERSIA AND EGYPT

He told a similar story of the redemption of Persia, which had almost succumbed to the Russian influence in the North and the British influence in the South immediately before the war. Similarly the Great War brought awakening to another Muslim country and that was Egypt. To-day, he said, every inhabitant of Egypt thought that he was a representative of Free Egypt.

Dealing with the question of Palestine, Mr. Husain said that it presented a tragic situation and he could not see any prospects of an immediate settlement, which might be acceptable to both the Arabs and the Jews. They, he said, were both victims of a situation for which neither of them were to blame. He said that the tension between them was growing and he predicted a severer impact between them before a possible settlement could be reached.

He prophesied that Palestine could not become a national home for the Arabs or the Jews, because on account of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia, Palestine had acquired an importance for the British Government which would oblige them to fortify it in their own interest.—A.P.

Dr. Waheed For League Of Nations

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

It is understood that Dr. A. Waheed, formerly Professor, Islamia College, Peshawar, and lately Director of "The Eastern Times", Lahore, has been appointed Member of the Political Section of the League of Nations at Geneva

Dr. Waheed is the first Indian Muslim to be appointed to this post. He holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the London University and has extensively travelled on the Continent He is connected with various International and Empire Political Educational, Social and Cultural Associations and is author of several Educational and Political publications in Urdu and English.—A. P.

Civil Aviation In India

GOVT. REVIEW: NEW AIR MAIL SCHEME

Important developments in British India and striking progress in the larger States are recorded in the Annual Report for 1936 of the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Government of India.

The report emphasises that while there was a satisfactory increase in civil aviation activities, particularly in the Indian States, the year 1936 was one of the intensive planning for the next step in the development of the air transport system, namely, the Empire Air Mail Scheme, which comes into operation at the end of this year.

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

New facts emerge from the following summary given in the Report:—

"The Government of India, in common with the Governments of other Empire territories, have decided to participate in the Empire Air Mail Scheme, which so far as India is concerned, will commence operation at the beginning of 1938.

"This will have a far reaching effect on the Indian companies—Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., Tata Sons, Ltd., and Indian National Airways, Ltd. In fact, much of the difficulty in the negotiations which have continued over a long period, was to arrange adequate participation and development of the Indian service.

"LARGER AND FASTER"

"The essence of the scheme, which covers all Birtish territories except those on the American Continent, is to transfer all inter-Empire first-class mail to the air without appreciable increase of postage. To do this the number of services will be increased, and at the same time a new fleet of larger and faster landplanes and seaplanes will be put on the service, which will thereby be speeded up.

"There will be five services to India, two of which will be landplane services following the normal route and terminating at Calcutta. Three services will be operated by flying boats, which will follow much the same route across northern India, except for the omission of Delhi, and will continue the service to Singapore, two going on to Australia. The scheduled time from England to Karachi will ultimately be reduced to 2-1/2 days and 3-1/2 days to Calcutta.

"ALL UP" MAIL SCHEME

"The new service will not come into operation all at once. The South African service, for example, was started in June, 1937. The first stage on the India-Australia route will extend the "all up" mail scheme as far as Singapore at the beginning of 1938. This will involve four services to India, two seaplane services continuing to Singapore. At this stage the time table will provide a four-day journey between England and Karachi.

"Early in 1938, two flying-boat services will be extended to Australia, and a fifth service will be added. As experience is gained the schedule will be speeded up. The new macrines will be introduced on the services gradually in advance of the above programme, —at first in trial fights and later in substitutaion for existing machines.

REDUCTION IN COST

"The annual load of mails to be transported from India is estimated at 211 tons which represents approximately .81 tons on each service. The contribution of India and Burma to the scheme has been fixed at an average of Rs. 13.7 lakhs a year of which Burma will pay Rs. 1.14 lakhs. This payment, which is equal to Re. 1 as. 3 per ten-mile, represents a great reduction in the cost of air carriage of India's mails and compares more than favourably with prevailing rates elsewhere.

"Since all first-class mails to Empire countries will be sent by air, the air surcharge on such mails will disappear. The postage rate will be uniform at 2-1/2 annas for 1/2 oz. For the users of the air mail there will be a great economy, the existing rate being 7-1/2 as. for the first 1/2 oz. Since about 20 per cent. of the first-class mail now goes by air this economy will be considerable.

"Another large body of private correspondents will experience no change in cost, since the bulk of private letters fall within the first 1/2 oz. Bulky commercial papers, if sent as letter mail, will involve increased expenditure, but much of this class of document can, by conforming with the Postal Regulations, be sent as parcel or packet mail, and no doubt a considerable volume will cease to be sent as first-class mail.

"Air mail to non-Empire countries and internal air mail will continue to be accepted on payment of the appropriate surcharge which will remain unchanged. The increased frequency of the air services will improve their utility for internal mail which is expected to increase in volume.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL AIRWAYS

"Indian Trans-Continental Airways will cease to operate between Karachi and Singapore and their operations will be transferred to the England-Calcutta services, of which they will operate half in conjunction with Imperial Airways. For this purpose they will purchase half the fleet of Armstrong-Whitworth Ensigns—that is four of these machines. The capital of the company will be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs. The best measure of the enlarged scale of operations of the company is the increase in the capacity ton-miles to be operated from 750,000 ton-miles to 3,000,000 ton-miles a year.

INDIAN PERSONNEL

"The agreement provides for the employment of Indian personnel to the extent that qualified and experienced men are available. In view of her special participation in the landplanes services, India will take no direct part in the operations of the seaplane services, but the route is being organised by the Government of India on behalf of the British Government. Arrangements have also been made for the training and employment of Indians in the ground services on the seaplane route.

"KARACHI-COLOMBO PLANS"

"Tata Sons Ltd., will give effect to a large development in the services to South India, which will be increased to a frequency of five a week. Negotiations with the Government of Ceylon have been concluded and the service will be extended to Colombo with the same frequency from the date of introduction of the scheme. The preparation of the extension of the air route is in progress, including an aerodrome at Trichinopoly, which will be a regular scheduled halt. The equipment of the northern portion of the route with wireless stations and air route and aerodrome lighting is also in hand.

"New machines will be put on the service, including twin-engined machines fitted with radio on the Karachi-Bombay section. Apart from some increase in cruising speed the new machines will provide passenger accommodation, which is severely restricted on the existing services.

"It is estimated that the annual load of mails to be transported on the Karachi-Colombo route will be 500,000 lb. and for this service Tata Sons Ltd. will be paid Rs. 15. lakhs a year, with an additional payment of Rs. 1 per lb. for any weight in excess of 500,000 lb. The Government of Ceylon will contribute proportionately. The growth in the Tata operations as measured by the capacity ton-miles operated will be from 76,500 ton-miles to a306,000 ton-miles,—a fourfold increase.

"The contract to be allotted to Indian National Airways for the operation of the Karachi-Lahore service will also provide for 5 services a week. The load of mails to be carried is estimated at 150,-000 lb. a year for which Indian National Airways will be paid Rs. 3.25 lakhs with an additional payment of Re. 1 per lb. for any weight in excess. The mail load and prospective passenger load will be smaller than on the South Indian service and to begin with the service will be operated with single-engined aeroplanes.

"The Karachi-Jacobabad section of the route is being equipped with aerodrome and route lighting to enable the maximum time-saving advantage to be provided. The scale of Indian National Airways operations will increase from 30,000 capacity ton-miles a year to 94,000 ton-miles."

During 1936, the mileage of regular air routes in India increased from 6,395 to 6,483, while the miles flown and passengers carried increased from 8,412,000 to 9,524,000 and 200,000 to 236,300 respectively on the British regular air transport services.

"INDIANISATION"

The report records an increase in the number of commercial pilots and other skilled classes of personnel and points to a satisfactory increase in the percentage of Indian licensed personnel from year to year. At the end of 1936 the percentage of Indians holding licences as pilots, ground engineers, wireless operators or air navigators had risen to 58.5 per cent. Of the commercial pilots licensed in 1936, 50 per cent. were wholly trained in India as against 25 per cent. in 1935.

Details are given of the progress and work of the subsidised flying clubs and the training organisations which have been mainly responsible for producing these results, but, observes the report:

"There is a wide gap between the standard of training required for the pilot competent to handle the small charter aeroplane and the pilot competent to take command of the commercial aeroplane of modern type. It is a gap which India has not yet been able to bridge and is unlikely to be able to do so without substantial financial assistance to the trainees."

A valuable development which special attention is drawn in the report is that of the Survey and Transport Limited. The way in which aerial photography has assisted in the mapping of difficult areas is shown.

In addition, the report reviews the increasing activities of the branches of civil aviation in India and contains a number of useful statistical tables and graphs.

Beware Kidney Germs If Tired, Nervous, Aching

Are you Run Down, Nervy, suffer Aching, Swollen Joints? Do you Get Up Nights or suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Circles Under Eyes, Puffy Ankles, Frequent Headaches and Colds, Loss of Appetite and Energy? These symptoms show germs are attacking the 9 million tiny tubes in your kidneys and you cannot be well till germs are killed and banished from your system. Ordinary medicines can't help much because they do not kill the germs responsible for your trouble. Cystex—an eminent Doctor's formula—brings death to all kidney germs. So powerful are its germ-destroying properties that within 2 hours pain is lessened, yet these antiseptics are harmless to the most delicate human tissue. In 24 hours there is marked improvement; in 8 days you are fit and well—more youthful in every way than you have been for years. Cystex has already brought health to over 5,000,000 persons, so, go to your chemist for an 8-day treatment. Don't suffer a moment longer! Cystex is guaranteed to put you right or money back. Get Cystex today. The guarantee protects you.

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Several women laid their hearts at his feet!

And what could he do with them?

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bapoo Ruttonshaw Maloo was arrested under Section 353 I.P.C by the Lamington Road police yesterday.

It was alleged that a postman attached to the Grant Road Post Office had to deliver three letters at Station Terrace, Sleater Road, and letters were addressed to K. Godry and to B. Maloo. The complainant noticed on the name plate the name of K. Godry and F. Maloo and when the accused answered at the door, complainant asked him if B. Maloo was residing there and it was then stated that the accused became annoyed and gave complainant a slap and tried to push him down the stairs. The accused was released on bail till 23rd instant.

A servant of the Komala Vilas Hindu Hotel at Thakurdwar Road found yesterday morning a small packet lying under a chair in the hotel.

He picked it up and, on opening it found a gold necklace of putlis and beads. He was not sure whether the necklace was of gold or brass and consulted one Ramchandra Shioram More, a pan-shop keeper in front of the Hotel.

Ramchandra is stated to have told the hotel servant that he would get the necklace tested by a goldsmith. The packet is then alleged to have been entrusted to Ramchandra, who, with the assistance of Narayen Baboo Shetty, is stated to have sold three putlis and three beads for Rs. 16. The hotel boy informed the manager of the find and told him that he had given it to Ramchandra.

The proprietor of the hotel then instituted inquiries and Ramchandra, when questioned, is alleged to have told him that he had thrown away the necklace as it was of brass. A complaint was then lodged with the police and Ramchandra S. More and N. B. Shetty were arrested.

The accused were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be remanded to police custody till January 3.

The owner of the missing property is not yet known.

It appears that the packet must have been accidentally dropped by some one who had visited the hotel.

City Doctor's Tragic Death

"The Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Dr. V. V. Chitale, M.B.B.S., D.L.O., of the New Nursing Home, Mathew Road, Queen's Road under very tragic circumstances.

It appears that Dr. Chitale was returning to Bombay from Karla and had proceeded to the Malavli Station where the Mail train from Poona was to halt.

It is said that he tried to board the train before it came to a dead stop and in doing so fell down. He was run over by the train as a result of which he died.

The Coroner's jury were of opinion that the death of Alice Lobo, (16) which occurred on the 18th instant, was due to shock from fracture and internal haemorrhage in consequence of her having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry at Dockyard Road driven by Gourya Hiroo in a negligent manner.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO BURNS.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to shock received by Kamalabai Shankerlal (25) by extensive accidental burns from a primus stove on the 18th instant, occurred in the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION

Members Suspended For Publishing Alleged Unauthorised Handbills

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union held, on Sunday, Mr. D. K. Jagtap, M.L.A. presiding:—

This meeting of the Managing Committee suspends Shamrao Govindrao Lembhe, Shamrao Balaji Yevale, Govindrao Narayan Bhosale, Anna Parbati Kadam, Bhausaheb Raoba Babar and Bhasker Govind Kasale, from the Managing Committee for publishing an unauthorised handbill to create factions in the Union and proposes that their names be placed before the meeting of the General Body for removing them from the Union.

This meeting of the Managing Committee hereby appoints the following as members of the Managing Committee of the Union in place of those suspended. Laxman Keshav Pisal, Bhagwan Shripati Kokate, Anna Master, Maruti Keshav Dhumal, Yeshwant Khedekar and Sakharam Bayaji More.

This meeting of the Managing Committee expresses its full faith and confidence in the President of the Union, Mr. D. K. Jagtap, M.L.A.

Give Electric Gifts this Year for CHRISTMAS

Sometimes it is so difficult to discover new and original gifts. At our Showroom you will find many new and bright ideas for presents at very reasonable prices. And after all electrical gifts are so useful and practical these days.

VISIT THE B. E. S. T. SHOW ROOMS

Electric House, Ormiston Road, BOMBAY.

'Phone No. 26024 (7 lines).

F. Ward Election Challenged

Bombay Delegates To Haripura Congress

BOMBAY, Monday.

The results of the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, announced last night and this morning had a sequel as Mr. C. K. Narayanswami a defeated Socialist candidate announced that he would be challenging the election from the Parel Ward, on various grounds of alleged malpractices.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami lost the election the difference between his votes and the votes polled by Mr. K. P. Singh the successful candidate, being only 23 votes.

The Congress Socialist Party nominees in the F (Parel) and G (Dadar) wards offered good fight but both of them failed.

Elections from the B (Mandvi) ward which were stopped on Sunday owing to heavy rush and insufficient arrangements, would be held on Sunday next.

The following are the results of the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the E (Byculla), F (Parel), and G (Dadar) Wards. The elections were held on Sunday and the results were declared on Monday morning:

E (Byculla) Ward: 3 seats.

R. K. Achrekar	2,384
Keshavrao L. Borkar	2,048
Abdul Hamid	1,150
Hiralal Dave	1,133
R. M. Khandray	963

The first three candidates were declared elected.

F (Parel) Ward: 2 seats.

S. D. Mahadeswar	1,102
Kashiprashad Singh	906
C. K. Narayanswami	833
L. V. Kondaye	570
K. Vithalrao	92

The first two candidates have been declared elected.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that he would challenge the election on several grounds of impersonation, intimidation. He also alleged that certain persons were caught with ballot papers outside the polling booth while they were going to exercise their franchise.

G (Dadar) Ward: 3 seats.

Iswarbhai S. Patel	2,637
Mulraj Karsondas	1,806
Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar	1,549
Purshotam Tricumdas	1,041
V. M. Nagwekar	943
Tajuddin Ajmeri	462

The first three candidates have been declared elected.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF SEAMEN

Govt. Urged To Abolish Broker System

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay was held at Kesar Baugh on Saturday with Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale in the chair.

Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, M.A., M.L.A., Labour Secretary to Bombay Government was received by Rao Bahadur and Mirza Akhta Hassan, M.L.A., on behalf of the Union.

Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang, in his speech narrated the grievances of seamen and urged upon the Bombay Government to make a representation to Government of India for the immediate abolition of the Broker system on the recruitment of seamen. He further deplored the attitude of Government of India in not ratifying the recommendations of Clove Committee and Royal Commission and the Conventions adopted in the Geneva Conference in 1936 who have definitely held again the Broker and Ghat Serangs. He also referred to the assurance given to Indian Labour Delegate by Sir Phiroz Khan Noon at Geneva last year to abolish the said institution without further loss of time.

The speaker said that their woes were many and it might not drive them to despair and compel them to resort to the most unpleasant task of strike which he himself abhorred.

The speech was then supported by Mr. Abdul Karim Hassan Serang who associated himself with the previous speaker. He also referred to the Black List system as a weapon in the hands of employers to victimise the poor workers.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was of opinion that there was no reason why the Bombay Government should not make a representation to Government of India for the exclusion of middle men in recruiting the crew specially when the workers are much more than the services available.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 m., 1,231 kc|s.

8 a.m. V. K. Kunte, Deskar. 8-15 The VUB Indian Orchestra —Allaiya Bilawal. 8-25 "The Kirtankar" a skit, by Raja Pandit. 8-32 Master Sharad—Ghazals. 8-40 V. K. Kunte, Sindhura, Bhairvi.

11 a.m. Cricket commentary by A.F.S. Talyarkhan.

12 Noon. "Kinematographic Kaleidoscope" (recorded). 12-30 p.m. "Musical Memories (recorded). 1 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 European music. 4-30 Cricket commentary by A.F.S. Talyarkhan. 5-30 Radio Salon Orchestra. 6 "For Children" arranged by Auntie Marion. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Marathi) "Marvels of Nature" No. 4, by V.S. Sohoni. 7-55 Josico Menezes—Saxophone. 8-10 W. Hyde—Baritone. 8-20 Cecil Mendoza—Piano. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9 News in English. 9-15 Night in Arabia. 9-45 Talk (English) "As It Was" by W. W. Russell. 10 Sadiq Ali Akhtar, Ghazal. 10-20 Miya Malhar on Violin. 10-20 Amirbai Karnataki, Bhajan and film song.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 m., 882 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION I.

8 a.m. Bhagwad Gita (text & translation) by Pt. Ratan Piya. 8-15 S.D. Batish, Bhajans. 8-35 AIR Orchestra—Shivmat Bhairon. 8-45 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, Khayal Desi, Thumri Bhairvin & Ghazal. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Ghulam Najaf. 10 Haider Hussain—Bibhas on Sitar. 10-10 S. D. Batish, Ghazal. 10-20 Anwar Bai of Amritsar—Naat.

12-30 p.m. "Ham Bhi Hain" a programme for women. In Women's World—News in Hindustani. 12-35 Jog Maya Mukerji, amateur music—Hindi Geet. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani) "Problem of Domestic Servants' by Lilavati Indrasen. 12-50 Jog Maya Mukerji, Amateur music—Hindi Geet, Bengali Geet. 1 Indian music (recorded).

TRANSMISSION III.

5 p.m. Ghulam Najaf. 5-30 AIR Orchestra—Multani. 5-40 S. D. Batish, Thumri, Bhajan. 6 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, Thumri, Ghazals. 6-30 "For Villagers Only" 7-30 S. D. Batish, Ghazal, Geet. 7-55 P. S. Mukerjee, Sohni on Violin. 8 Talk (Hindustani) "Ancient Indian Dramas" No. 4, 'Ratnawali' by Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj. 8-15 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, classical music. 8-30 Ghulam Najaf. 9 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, Khyal Kedara, Punjabi song. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and Weather (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "Crime and Chemistry" No. 2, To-day, by A. M. Thomson. Amir Khusro Day: 10 Talk (Hindustani) "Amir Khusro as a Poet" by Khwaja H. Nizami. Behzad Lucknawi, Poems, Syed Hasan Musanna, Poems. Qawwali, relayed from tomb of Amir Khusro, Nizamuddin Aulia, Mehroli, Delhi. 10-55 Late News.

Delhi II

TRANSMISSION I.

Programme as in Delhi I.

VUD 86 m., 3,495 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION II.

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III.

5 to 6-30 p.m. Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Ghulam Najaf, Naat, Ghazal. 6-50 AIR Orchestra—Durga. 7 Afzal Hussain. 7-10 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, classical and light music. 7-30 to 10 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10 European music, Paul Strauss and His Masters of Rhythm of Hotel Marina. 10-15 Talk "World Affairs" by H. Wickham Steed, relayed from BBC. 10-30 European music Paul Strauss and his Masters of Rhythm of Hotel Marina. Programme of "live" Dance music. 10-55 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc|s. and 49.10 m., 6,109 kc|s.

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

12-36 p.m. Light Orchestral Selections, by Moris Orchestra. Weather and Rivercraft. 1-36 Gramophone records. 2-6 Talk: "Teachings from Ramayana" by Pt. Haran Chandra Chakravarty. 2-21 Vocal music, Nirmala Mazoomdar—Adhunik. 2-36 Chittaranjan Dutt—Kavya Sangit. 2-51 "Puran Katha" a religious discourse with music, by Amulya Bhagabatbhusan. 3-6 For Children, Father Christmas Broadcasts at Children's Party in the Grand Hotel. 5-6 For the Children. 6-6 Kavya Sangit, Narendra Nath Bose. 6-21 Rasakatha, Asude. 6-28 Thumri (Bengali), Biresh Ukil. 6-38 Rasakatha (contd.), 6-46 Light Bengali Song, Pramatha Sen Gupta. 7-1 Kheyal (Bageshree), Bhishmadeb Chatterjee. 7-21 A classical song, supplemented by instrumental music, featuring: Sailesh K. Dutt Gupta, Jantri Sangh conducted by S. L. Das. 7-51 Talk "Momentous Experiments" No. 4, Wireless, by Sachkanta Guha. 8-6 News and Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Ghazals, Bobbey Daniels. 6-41 Dadra and Naat, Harimaty. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements. 9-21 Talk "Literary Reviews" by Humphrey House. 9-36 A "Columbia" programme.

Mysore Programme

(W.L. 310 & 70.2 m. Fre. 968 & 4265 kc|s.)

6-30 to 8-45 p.m. (i) Karnatic vocal music. (ii) Health Talk (8 p.m.) (iii) Mysore news (8-30 p.m.).

T. S. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Will Be Opened At Adyar On December 26

MADRAS, (By Mail).

A new style of programme has been arranged for this year's International Convention of the Theosophical Society, which is to be opened at Adayar on December 26.

The President, Dr. G S Arundale, has arranged four symposia for the discussion of the problems of of international import, namely, (1) the functions of the Theosophical Society, (2) the truths of theosophy and their representation, (3) in what ways the truths of theosophy may be presented so as to develop an understanding of culture in the world, (4) what is the work of the Theosophical Society to-day in adapting our life to the changing forms and to Youth? These symposia will be held on December 26, 27, 29, and 30, respectively.—United Press.

Presidentship Of A. I. Ayurveda Conference

BENARES, Dec. 14.

Gangadhar Shastri Gune of Ahmednagar was declared elected as President of the forthcoming Nagpur Sessions of the All-India Ayurveda Conference. This declaration was made yesterday at a meeting of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal held at Benares to record the voting this year.—A. P.

The All-India Medical Conference, which is to be held in Madras during the last week of December will be opened by the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health and Medicine in the Government of Madras, on December 26 at 10-30 a.m.

GENTLEMEN CADETS OF DEHRA DUN

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A Press 'communique' states:

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets qualified at the final passing out examination at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, held in December, 1937:

INDIAN LAND FORCES

Rajinder Nath Batra, K. N. Dubey, D. Prem Chand, N. A. K. Niazi, Virendra Singh, Dharm Bir Singh, S. S. Malik, Inderjit Singh, Sukhwant Singh, Dharm Bir Chopra, Gulzara Singh, Manohar Lal, K. P. Dubey, Rajinder Singh, Shaikh Mohiuddin, V. B. Jadhao, Aurangzeb Khan, M. M. Kapur, Hari Singh, Mahanbir Chand, Bhagsingh Mukhtar Singh, Niranjan Prasad, Mathura Singh, D. G. R. Rajwade, B. N. Mehta, Kamta Prasad, Mohammad Anwar Khan, Aziz-ud-Din, M. Ashraf Khan, K. L. Thapan and, L. J. D. Fraser.

INDIAN STATES FORCES

Ushaq Ahmad, Faizal Haq Khan and W B. Malik.

A. I. Cantonments Association

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Lala Kedar Nath, General Secretary, All-India Cantonments Association writes:

A general meeting of the All-India Cantonments Association will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday the 28th and 29th December, 1937, at Lahore Cantonment in the Onkarpershad Hall at 11 a.m. Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.L.A President of the Association will preside. The Contonment Land Administration Rules, which have been published by the Government will be considered.—United Press.

Fitting Memorial To "Ranji"

Maharaja Of Patiala Urges Patrons Of Sports To Subscribe Liberally Towards Fund

The Hon. Secretary of Cricket Club of India has issued the following appeal:—

The practice of raising memorials and monuments is an ancient one and even in these modern days it remains a tradition demonstrated in a greater degree than ever. Time is the only factor that determines the value of a memorial, the merit being judged by those associated with it. Today we are about to raise a memorial to one whose name is honoured and cherished in the world of sport. Nothing that we can say will be an adequate appreciation of the great "Ranji" and our tribute to him should take such shape as to last long as cricket lasts.

The Cricket Club of India have achieved the distinction of building a great institution and it is but fitting that the name of "Ranji" should be linked with the magnificent structure and National Playground which has already begun to be an International Arena for Sport.

PATIALA MAHARAJA'S PROPOSAL

On the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of 'Brabourne Stadium', Bombay, on 7th December. His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, President of the Club stated:

"I seek permission to make a proposal. Who can ever come to this central home of cricket in India without remembering our Great Ranji of beloved memory and I think it would be in the fitness of things if I make an appeal for the 'Stands' in this Stadium to be named the "Ranji Memorial Stands" as a tribute to him. The Brabourne Stadium will be the meeting place of the cricketers of the British Dominions and in their hearts the name of "Ranji" will always continue to be cherished.

I have great pleasure in opening the donation list for the "Ranji" Memorial Stands" with my own contribution of Rs. 11,000 and I am asked by my dear cousin the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar to announce his donation of Rs. 11,000. I appeal to my brother Princes, to all patrons of Sport, and to all Sportsmen, young and old in India, to subscribe liberally towards this International Memorial to one who was so dear to us and who brought honour to India in the world of sport.

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTION

Sportsmen in India have eagerly looked forward to the completion of the gigantic scheme of the Cricket Club of India and to-day they have the satisfaction of seeing before them what was only a dream two years ago. The appeal for the "Ranji Memorial Stands" Fund has already met with spontaneous response which is characteristic of sportsmen and now look forward to the support of the thousands who watch cricket from day to day, loving the name of Ranji and cherishing the memory of the world's greatest cricketer".

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay while declaring "Brabourne Stadium" open remarked—

"I welcome the proposal of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to name the stands in the Stadium as the "Ranji Memorial Stands"—I hope that the subscription list which His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar have started this day will receive wide support.

Donations, however big or small, will be gratefully received. All donations may kindly be marked "Ranji Memorial Stands" Fund and sent to either Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay or Mr. A. S. de Mello, Hony. Secretary, Cricket Club of India, P. O. Box 1, New Delhi. A statement of all donations received will appear in the paper every fortnight.

"RANJI MEMORIAL STANDS" FUND

List of Donations

His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala	Rs. 11,000
His Highness the [illegible] raja of Nawanag[illegible]	11,000
His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur	2,000
Staff of H. H. of Patiala	1,000
Mr. James Skinner (Hissar, Punjab)	1,000
	Rs. 26,000

"You'll feel better after"

PASSING SHOW

2½ ANNAS FOR TEN

CORK TIPPED OR PLAIN

There's a bracing effect in a Passing Show that soon banishes that tired nervy feeling. Smoke them—they are a marvellous tonic for your health.

PS/26

Pentangular Cricket

Muslims To Meet 'Rest' XI To-day

KEEN CRICKET ANTICIPATED AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

THE RIVAL TEAMS

Muslims	'Rest' XI
S. M. KADRI, (Captain),	A. S. DE MELLO, (Captain),
FAIZ AHMED,	F. C. DE SARAM,
K. SAEED AHMED,	S. S. JAYAWICKRAME,
MUBARAK ALI,	P. A. D'AVOINE,
AMIR ELAHI,	J. HARRIS,
SHAHABUDDIN,	G. RICHARDS,
A. BAPORIA,	O. J. GONSALVES,
QAMRUDDIN,	M. COHEN,
ABHAS KHAN,	A. C. PEREIRA,
Y. ISMAIL,	J ABREU,
G. N. LALJI.	S. S. MANOHARAM,

What might be termed the Semi-Final of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament will be played from to-day and proceeded with on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Muslims are meeting the "Rest" XI. The team of the former community have had to drop Mushtaq Ali, his services being requisitioned for Central India against Lord Tennyson's XI. at Indore. G. N. Lalji, the Bombay Islam Gymkhana player comes into the team.

The Muslim side remains a balanced side being equally strong in batting and bowling.

"REST" XI.

The "Rest" will put a better side than was originally expected, F. C. De Saram and S. S. Jayawickrame, the two well-known Ceylon players will assist them. They have also called upon J. Harris, to turn out for them. The "Rest" are determined to give a good account of themselves on the first occasion, they have been allowed to play in Bombay's Communal cricket festival.

S. M. KADRI.

A. S. DE MELLO.

KAHANDAS SANATORIUM AT VAJRESHWARY

Mr. Munshi's Advice To Charitable People

(From Our Suburban Correspondent)

VILE, PARLE, Monday.

Colourful scenes were witnessed last evening at Vajreshwary, fifty miles from Bombay when the Hon. K. M. Munshi performed the opening ceremony of Seth Kahandas Narandas Sanatorium at Vajreshwary.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen from Bombay attended the function held in a tastefully decorated shamiana in the compound of the Sanatorium.

Mr. Mangaldas, Desai, one of the Trustees welcomed the guests of the evening and while tracing the historical and geographical history of the site observed that by erecting this sanatorium, they had only fulfilled one desire of that noble soul Seth Kahandas Narandas.

The cost of the building will be Rs. 35,000 including the construction of the proposed "Dharamshala" which will be named after Bai Gangabai Kahandas.

The Hon. K. M. Munshi suitably thanked the Trustees for such a beautiful piece of architecture and declared that it was a pity that people did not visualise the importance of the natural resources at our disposal in our own land.

The radio-active springs of the Vajreshwary have been a boon to many and he hoped that the newly built sanatorium will attract many people to this place situated amidst beautiful and natural surroundings. If charitably disposed people while setting apart large sums of money for public good, used them judiciously, we could have many such noble monuments.

Mr. Madanlal T. Engineer, for his active share in completing this Sanatorium, was given a Silver article as a token of this momentous occasion.

After partaking the light refreshments the function terminated.

Musical Concert At Laxmibaug

A concert was arranged by the Indian Music Circle on Saturday last, at the Laxmi Baug, Sandhurst Road, when Miss Sushila Tembe and Miss Pramila Bakhale, both Amateurs entertained the audience to music. Miss Pramila Bakhale and Miss Krishnabai gave a musical performance.

Emile Zola

"HE WAS A MOMENT OF THE CONSCIENCE OF MAN"—ANATOLE FRANCE

Warner Bros. proudly present Mr. Paul Muni in the unparalleled production, "The Life of Emile Zola"—coming THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

PATHE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

2nd Annual Provincial Olympic Wrestling Championships

FIXTURES.

1ST ROUND

R. S. Surve v. A. Wrestler.

B. Wrestler v J. S. Pande.

2ND ROUND

S. C. Patil v P. M. Kamli.

B. R. Wadam v. R. B. More.

V G Kulkarni v. G L Jagtap.

B D More to meet winners of R S Surve v. A. Wrestler of the 1st Round.

B G Kalaskar to meet winners of B Wrestler v. J S Pande of the 1st Round.

T B Dalvi v A D Gaikwad.

G A Kale v. J M Vathare.

T L Sawant v I R Wadam.

RULES

1. Referee's decision is FINAL.

2. The illegal Holds are double Nelson, Strangle or half Strangle, Flying Mare with the palm uppermost, the Toe Hold with a twist, the Scissors on Head or body, the Hammer Lock, Arm or Foot up the Back with a Bar, Interlacing of the Fingers, Pressure of the Elbow or Knee on the Abdomen Stomach.

3. Weighing in at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday at Samarthi Vyayum Mandir.

4. Wrestling will take place at Sararthi Vyayum Mandir, Dadar.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Keen Contest At Andheri

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Suburban district is entering the last week of its election activities.

From Khar, the Hon. Mr. Kher is returned unopposed. Ghatkoper and Kurla Bandra Constituencies have also returned Mr. Kamala Behen Sanghavi, and Mr. Dowoodbhai upopposed. Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Mr. Purao have been returned unopposed from Vile Parle Chembur group.

The contest at Parle was to be very keen. But the five withdrawing candidates realised the injustice done to Chembur by being tagged on to the powerful voting strength of Vile Parle and all the five withdrew giving an easy walk over to Mr. Purao whose services in Chembur are very well known.

At Santa Cruz too, if the result ends in the return of Mr. C. V. Yogi unopposed, it will not be at all surprising. Mulund too, suffer from the similar fate as Chembur as it is tied to Santa Cruz with a voting strength of more than double that of Mulund.

But the contest is the keenest in Andheri group, where Mr. Warmad' bid to success appears to be certain. He is opposed by Smt. Devayani Desai, who commands sufficiently good influence in the rest of the villages. The result is keenly awaited.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY

Mr. Gomes Unanimously Elected

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Vile Parle Municipal general meeting was held yesterday morning in the municipal office, Vile Parle, when Mr. Ceasar de Mello was in the chair.

The general board was faced the choice of the new chairman as the triennial period of Mr. Ceasar is about to expire by the 15th February. Mr. Ceasar being unwilling to continue any more,—the Board unanimously selected Mr. Gomes for the post.

PRESS & REGISTRATION ACT CANCELLED

SANGLI, Dec. 20.

In reply to the questions of Mr. Khadilkar and Mr. Arwade, Rao Bahadur Thombare, Political Minister, announced in the State Assembly to-day that the Raja Saheb was pleased to cancel the Press and Registration Act requiring security from papers and also the restrictions on Cycle Batch Prabhat Pheri and Gandhi Pathak. The announcement was welcomed with cheers by the House.—A. P.

Sudden Death Of A Youth

BOMBAY, Monday.

Maneklal Pitamberdas reported to the police that his wife's brother Kantilal Bulgovinddas (30), who was a Sanitary Inspector in the Bandra Municipality and lived at Forjett Street cross lane, was found dead yesterday morning in his room. No monetary or any other trouble is known for the cause of sudden death. Police investigation is adjourned to 28th December.

FILM STUDIOS TO BE TAXED

Rs. 100 Decided As Licence Fee

CITY ENGINEER TO VISIT EUROPE

The shooting operations of cinematographic films at the various studios in the city will be henceforth licensed The Municipal Commissioner suggested a fee of Rs. 25 per annum but this was vehemently opposed by some of the councillors at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday The debate, however, took a strange turn and the opposition was changed into the support of the proposition and the licence fee of Rs. 25 recommended by the Municipal Commissioner was increased to Rs. 100 per annum!

The house also approved of the tour in western countries for six months of Mr. N. V. Modak for the purpose of studying important matters relating to sanitation roads and water works and sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the same.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved to approve of the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to licensé the shooting operation of cinematographic films at the various studios in the city, and to charge a fee of Rs. 25 per annum for the same.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker seconded the proposition.

SIR J. B. AND SIR C. P. OPPOSE.

Sir J. B. Boman moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, in order to consult spokesmen of the cinema industry on the question. Sir J. B. Boman Behram said the studios were far away from the residential quarters and caused no nuisance to any citizen.

The Hon. Sir. P. C. Sethna, President of the Motion Picture Society of India seconded the amendment and said there were only eight studios in the city out of which two could be considered as causing nuisance to the residents. One was at Tardeo and another at Walkeshwar. Both these studios were to be removed to some far off places. He opposed the fee on principle as licence conditions would involve hardship to those connected with the industry. It was true that the artists had to work from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. but that was due to the setting up and making up of their respective work which took three to four hours at a stretch.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. I. S. Patel and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi opposed the resolution as the industry required encouragement as an infant industry.

COMMISSIONER'S SOLE POWER.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was the function of the Municipal Commissioner to see whether a particular trade was to be taxed or not. Only recently a question was brought before the Corporation by a councillor to tax certain industries but it was thrown out on the ground that it was the function of the Municipal Commissioner and not of the house. The house had to consider whether a fee of Rs. 25 was sufficient or not for the licence. The question of licence itself was besides the point.

He then cited two studios at Dadar where complaints had been received from the residents that they were disturbed till late at night by shouts and noise and carpentary work and again early in the morning. When the residents reported to the police, they were referred to the Municipality and the Municipality referred them to the police as the Municipality had no powers to stop noise and disturbance at night.

Then one Khan Bahadur A. M. Irani, who was connected with this industry had assured him that he would stop the nuisance and also would agree to the licence if the Municipality issued one. Now the same gentleman had issued circulars among the councillors opposing the licence.

If the night work was essential for the industry it should be shifted outside the residential areas.

FEE INCREASED TO RS. 100.

Dr. A. J. Collaco supported the resolution and said some of the artists received as much as Rs. 5,000 per month. If the industry was so rich as to engage artists on such high salaries, there was no harm involved to the industry by such small tax as Rs. 25.

Dr. S. P. Mehta also supported Dr. Collaco.

Dr. A. G. Shaikh moved an amendment to levy Rs. 100 per annum instead of Rs. 25 as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the amendment.

The amendment of Dr. Shaikh was carried as a substantive proposition.

CITY ENGINEER TO VISIT EUROPE.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji then moved to approve of the Commissioner's proposal to depute Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, to make a tour of European countries for a period of four to five months to study at first hand, the latest information and data covering sanitary works, etc., and to the expenses of the tour being paid by the Corporation, subject to the modification that Mr. Modak will also visit important cities in America with a view to study the conditions in that country, the maximum period of deputation and the limit of expenditure being increased to 6 months and Rs. 10,000, respectively.

Rao Bahadur Jagtap moved an amendment to ask Mr. Modak to visit India, Eastern countries like China and Japan and also the Western countries. Rao Bahadur Jatgtap emphaisised that the question of the disposal of sewage was all important to India and particularly to Bombay city and it should be studied as to how it was disposed of in other countries.

The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried.

The house then adjourned till January 5.

HANDICAPS FOR INDIAN YOUTHS

Prof. Meyers' Instructive Lecture

Prof. Meyers addressing a gathering at the Bombay University Convocation Hall on Saturday evening "on the choice of a suitable career" pointed out certain handicaps to Indian Students in their obtaining suitable posts after finishing their studies. He said:

In India comparatively, little technical education is demanded or provided with the result that qualified men are brought from outside at heavy cost to meet the demands of the country. Many men who enter the University find that even after securing their degrees they are unfit for any useful work.

In the case of many ambitious young men, want of educational facilities mars their progress in life. In almost alll fields of education the Indian student has to go abroad to get himself sufficiently qualified for a suitable post.

In India manual and mechanical labour are at a discount. Factory operatives are usually drawn from agricultural classes who have their souls with the soil.

India must copy other countries in this respect and devise suitable educational schemes suited to the genius of the youths.

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY COMPANY

Interim Dividend Of 3½ Per Cent.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited, was held on Monday evening at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Directors' report and audited statement of accounts made upto September 30, 1937, was adopted. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors.

Mr. R. C. Giles, who retired was also re-elected as a Director of the Company.

The Directors' report indicated satisfactory increases both in the tonnage carried and the earnings derived there from due particularly to an improvement in foreign goods traffic in cotton raw pressed and general goods.

Coaching figures for the year under review showed that there had been an increase of 58,000 in the number of passengers but the earnings derived therefrom showed a decline of approximately Rs. 3,700. This the Directors observed was partly due to a reduction in the basis of lower class fares from 5 pies to 1-3|4 pies per mile as from July 1, 1937, with a view to Combating Road motor competition.

Motor competition both as regards goods and passengers continues and the directors have called for a full report from the G. I. P. Railway with particular reference to the counter measures embodied in the reduction in passenger fares and in respect of measures taken in other directions to combat the motor competition.

The directors declared an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of 3-1|2 per cent. per annum less income-tax which absorbed Rs. 1,64,500 leaving a balance of about Rs. 2,90,822 available for disposal for dividend for second half-year ended September 30, 1937, at the rate of 5-1|2 per cent. per annum (making 4 per cent. for the year) payable less income-tax amounting to Rs. 2,58,500 and the balance to be carried forward amounting to Rs. 32,322.

A. F. Ferguson and Company, Auditors were reappointed for the next year.

FESTIVAL CRICKET MATCH 1937.

(Under the auspices of the P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA)

MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU'S XI

VS.

PROF. D. B. DEODHAR'S XI

Commencing from 25th December, 1937, Till 28th December, 1937.

ON THE

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA GROUNDS,
KENNEDY SEA FACE,

RATES OF TICKETS

SOFA (one seat) SEASON TICKET	Rs.	4	8	0 (including tax)
RESERVED CHAIR SEASON TICKET		2	4	0 (,, ,,)
DAILY TICKETS CHAIR (if available)		0	9	0 (,, ,,)
,, ,, GALLERY (,, ,,)		0	4	0
SOFA DAILY TICKET (one seat)		1	2	0 (,, ,,)
LADIES TICKETS SEASON (Gymkhana Pavilion 1st floor)		2	4	0 (,, ,,)
LADIES DAILY TICKETS (if available)		0	9	0 (,, ,,)

MEMBERS OF THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA WILL BE ALLOWED FREE.

MEMBERS CHILDREN WILL BE CHARGED AT NON-MEMBERS RATES

For further particulars apply:—
The Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana,
Kennedy Sea Face, BOMBAY, 2.

P. W. VELKER,
BHOGILAL C. SHAH,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

NOTHING CLEANS TEETH SO WELL AS POWDER

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder cleans twice as well as tooth paste, contains no destructive grit and outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1—costs less.

Start using Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder from today!

What time is it by your Stomach?

If *before* meals you have no longing for food—if *during* meals you are afraid to eat the things you like, and if *after* meals you feel bloated, or distressed, have heartburn or stomach pains, here is a quick, easy way to make your stomach happy. Just dissolve one or two

Alka-Seltzer

effervescent tablets in a glass of water and drink it. How eased and happy you will feel almost immediately.

You have never tried anything like ALKA-SELTZER, because nothing like it has ever before been accomplished. It does two very important things at once. It relieves what pain you have quickly, and it corrects the excess acid that causes most stomach troubles. You'll be surprised and delighted at the prompt soothing relief ALKA-SELTZER gives to a suffering stomach

What is more, if you have headaches, colds, neuralgic or rheumatic pains, these pains will first disappear and the feeling of relief will amaze you. Your first trial will prove this true. It is guaranteed

ALKA-SELTZER is not a laxative so you can take it as often as you like without inconvenience.

A TYPIST SAYS:

"There is nothing like ALKA-SELTZER tablets for Headache and that terrible let-down feeling during the late afternoon. After staying late at a party two ALKA-SELTZER tablets clear the cobwebs from my brain and prepare me for another day at the office."

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

If unobtainable at your Chemists send Rs. 2 for large size, or Re. 1 for small size, with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3, Wittet Road, Bombay.

Address To Premier And Dr. Katju

(From A Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, December 17.

The District Police Association is holding its annual function on the 31st December when Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant will also attend it. The Premier is expected to address on the occasion and will also be presented by a welcome address. The Municipal Board will consider the proposal of Pandit Suraj Prasad Awasthi at its next meeting to present an address of welcome to Dr. Katju Minister for Justice and Industries, when he next visits Cawnpore.

CRIMINAL TRIBES INQUIRY

Work Resumed By Munshi Committee

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The Criminal Tribes' Enquiry Committee resumed their sitting this morning at the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, and after discussing certain details of evidence already placed before them decided to visit Ahmedabad on December 27.

In the meanwhile they have deputed two of their members, viz., Dr. K. B. Antrolikar and Mr. F. B. Dabi, along with the Secretary, Mr. W. B. Gilligan, to inspect the Ambernath Settlement.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 3, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 17, 1356
Parsi: Tir 17, 1307
Hightide: 2-20; 14-27
Lowtide: 8-35; 2018
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.
Sunset: 6h. 7m.

By-election to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Merchants' Chamber Constituency: Nominations must reach Secretary before 3 p.m.

Pentangular Cricket Tournament: Muslims vs. The Rest, Brabourne Stadium 10-30 a.m.

First and Second M.B. B.S. Examination results, 2 p.m.

Haj Committee at 4-30 p.m. at Head Police Office.

Domestic Occurrence

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have received several telegrams on letters from my relations, friends and acquaintances giving me condolences in the sudden death of my wife; it being impossible for me to reply every one personally I thank them all publicly. Chottalal Labdas Butale, Income Tax Experts, Broach.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Islami" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 and 11-30 a.m. respectively on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per M. S. Kandelfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Friday the 24-12-37.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

The "Chitral" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at noon the same day.

SEND OFF TO MR. BENDREY

The Bendrey Purse Fund and Send off Committee gave a Hearty Send Off at Vanamali Hall, Dadar on Sunday to Mr. V. S. Bendrey, Historical Research Scholar of Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona proceeding to Europe for further research on 30/12/37 Prof. Datto Vaman Potdar of Poona has kindly presided.

Speeches were made by M. P. Khopkar Rao Bahadur S. K. Bale and K. S. Thokarsey.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, the well-known South Indian author who is here on his All-India tour will deliver a lecture on 'The Cultural and Economic Rtgeneration of India' at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer will preside.

PIR JAMAAT ALI SHAH IN BOMBAY

His Holiness Amir-e-Millat Pir Jamaat Ali Shah Sahib of Alipur (Punjab) will arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday), by Frontier Mail at 8-15 a.m. Central Station, and will sail for pilgrimage to Mecca Sharif on Thursday, the 23rd inst. by S. S. Islami. During the stay in Bombay His Holiness will be the guest of Mr. M. Zakaria Maniar, Memoni Building, Old Parsi Statue.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Flight from Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Calling All Stars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Comes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at usual time.

SUPER—"His Highness". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.

THE BROADWAY—"The Poor Little Rich Girl." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"My Dear Miss Aldrich" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Toofani Toli". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone High School will be held in the High School Compound to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Mohanlal Desai will preside and give away the prizes.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Bhagwat and Coelho will meet their students in Buddha Course and Indian Constitution in the University Building to-day (Tuesday), at the usual time. Prof. P. M. Trivedi will meet his students in Economics in Khalsa College (New Centre) to-day.

SHREE MAHETAJI ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Shri Mahetaji Association will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of starting free commercial classes

LOHANA BOARDINGS SILVER JUBILEE

The Silver Jubilee of N. E. and B. M. Lohana Higher Education Boarding Bombay will be celebrated during Easter Holidays 15 to 18 April 1938 instead of in the Christmas of 1937 as previously announced.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 21st December, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The evolution of the Zarathustrian Yazisn ceremony traced to the oldest Gatha literature."

POSTAL NOTICE

Saturday the 25th December 1937 and Saturday the 1st January 1938 will be observed as Post Office Holidays on account of X'mas and New Year respectively.

All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the town sub offices including telegraph branches of the Combined Offices will observe on these days the same working hours as on Sundays.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA

An open meeting of the Amateur Cine Society of India will be held today (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society.

The main feature of the meeting is the screening of films of all substandard sizes and of all grades, including colour films, followed by short talks by the members showing the films.

THE VAMBORI TOWN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Vambori Town Christian Association annual social gathering will be held at Vambori December 26 and will consider the third annual report and important resolutions will be considered including the support to the Congress Government schemes such as prohibition and village uplift.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

An ordinary annual general meeting of the members of this Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m (B.T.) at the Trading Hall, of the Association to pass and adopt the twelfth report, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet of the Association for the year ending Samvat 1993.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule Plane came this evening at 5-45 from Kathiawar with 6 Passengers

GATHERING OF RAMNARAYAN RUIA COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

The first annual social gathering of the Maharashtra Vangmaya Mandal, English Literary Association and Gujarati Sahitya Mandal of the Ramnarayan Ruia College Bombay at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel to-day (Tuesday) and to-morro (Wednesday)

The programme on Tuesday includes theatricals, garba dance, presidential address, prize distribution and a musical concert by Mr. Krishnarao Phulambrikar with "Vande Mataram" in Zinzoli Rag. o Wednesday two plays "Soyreek" by Shakuntala Paranjpe (at 7-30) and "Satteche Gulam" by Mr. B. V. Varerkar (9-30) will be performed by the College students.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan Exhibition grounds at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday). Instructions regarding the variety entertainment will be given at the time.

CHAMPION PARSEE WRESTLER DEAD

The Late Mr. Baria Alias Ek-dast

(BY R. B. PAYMASTER).

The death has occurred in Bombay of Mr. Munchershaw Rustamji Baria 'alias' Ek-dast at the age of 58. He was the son of the late Mr. Rustamji Edalji Baria of Navsari who had succeeded in the Championship bout between him and Ganga Ram Choba. Mr. Munchershaw accepted the challenge thrown by the wrestlers of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Ludhiana's favourite wrestler Lal Mansingh and won the bout in only five minutes.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of H. H. The Geaekwar of Baroda he performed at Navsari feats of swordsmanship, patta, etc. All the weapons used by him were sharp, when one of the spectators Mr. Vithal Rao Gaekwar, Police Superintendent, challanged him to show his skill with his favourite swordsman, Mr. Ajt Singh. The latter in a short while threw down his sword and came to wrestling but the Parsi swordsman defeated him amidst the applause of spectators.

Mr. Munchershaw was also an expert in Indian fencing, lathi, bichwwa and patta. He could defend himself with an ordinary stick against one armed with a naked sword or any other weapon. Some years ago he and his eldest son Mr. Jehangir performed feats before crowded houses all over India; among the spectators being H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala and Kapurthala. Gama, the Champion wrestler of the world and his brother Imambux in 1928 witnessed the feats of the Barias in binot and swordmanship and declared that they 'had never come across any other man performing such feats in India.' The previous year they had made a wonderful display of the ancient art of warfare at Baroda consisting of feats of swordsmanship, binot, ju-jitsu, tiger-fight, lance-thrusts, use of fencing, Spanish fight, Patta and Lathi. (Mr. H. D Darookhanawala's Parsis and Sports). The Parsi community may well be proud of such a distinguished wrestler and his family.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY

The Governing Body of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library invites a Prize Essay on the following subject, to be submitted by the 30th June, 1938, the prize being of Rs. 200:-

English translation of the following Pahlavi Texts from the 'Zand-i-Khurtak Avistak', edited by Ervad B. N. Dhabhar, M. A. (pp 84-141), discussing how far the Pahlavi translation represents the correct interpretation of the Avestan texts from the standpoint of philology and modern researches:

Yasts: "Hormazd, Ardbehest, Saroshder sap, Hom, Vanant and Behram."

Should the essay or essays fail to come up to the standard required for the prize, the Governing Body may not give the full prize or any prize as announced.

The competitors must submit their essays to the undersigned with their noms-de-plume only written on the front page. Full names and addresses must be sent in a separate cover bearing the noms-de-plume only on the outside.

KHATAU DISPENSARY, BHATIA MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia Community. During the month of November 1937 in all (Bhatias and other Hindus) 2189 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 1287 women 282 children and 620 infants. 49 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average daily attendance was 73. The No. of Deliveries during the month was 34. The No. of expectant mothers under observation was 90. The No. of Ultra Violet Light Treatment given to patients during the month was 235.

GUMASTA CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Gumasta Conference will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'C' Ward Dist. Congress Committee office. (Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi) the meeting will consider the Report and statement of accounts.

S. S. "EL MADINA"

The S. S. "El Madina" is getting ready for voyage to Jedda at present. The dates on which she would be available to the public for inspection of accommodation are Sunday the 26th and Monday the 27th instant between the hours of 1 to 6 p.m. each day. Interested persons are requested to approach the Secretary, Anjuman-I-Khuddamun-Nabi, at Rangari Mohalla, Jamatkhana, Abdul Rehman Street.

BUDDHA SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Mr. K. A. Padhye, Hon Secretary, the Buddha Society, Bombay, writes:—

"Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma, who was residing for the last six months in the Ananda Vihara founded by the late Dr. A. L. Nair in Bombay has no longer any connection with the Buddha Society of Bombay."

Prof. Sheshappa will demonstrate his feats of strength on 23rd inst. (Thursday) in aid of Bombay National Guards, the only non-communal Volunteer Corps of the City, when Gama the World Champion Wrestler, will preside.

Gama (4th from left) at the Royal Opera House Gymnastic Show in aid of Daruwalla Health and Strength League on Sunday last, when Mr. M. J. Chiniwalla presided. Gama adressed the audience in Hindi.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Saturday and Sunday St. Andrew's High School, Bandra held their first 'Parents' Day Exhibition in their school premises which proved a huge success. The Exhibition was visited by over two thousand people.

Every class room was occupied, where different subjects were exhibited by students who were well trained. The visitors questioned and cross-questioned the Children, and the younger ones simply surprised them.

The standard of exhibition was high and proved both educative and instructive.

On the ground floor the kiddies exhibited many items of public interest. Novel and instructive methods of exhibition were adopted, which in my opinion must have caused a lot of labour.

On this floor the visitor learned a lot of Australia, its Physical features, vegetation and animals. The subjects exhibited on the same floor, were Handwork, Elf-Land, the Cocoanut, the products of India, the Earth's Crust, the Desert Lands, Nature Study, Snowland and the Cow.

On the first floor the exhibition was conducted by the bigger students. Here the Chemistry section proved of great interest to the public. The other sections were Trophy Display, Physiology, Physics, Astronomy, the Prey of Conquerors, Railways of India, Patriots, Poets, Painters, Safety First, Needlework, and a Gymnasium.

ENTERTAINMENT.

On Sunday the exhibition was followed by a entertainment by the children of the school. The programme consisted of ten items all very creditably rendered. Dance of the Virgins, a Indian dance number with the strains of Indian music and the Spanish Queen proved an entertainment galore.

On this day the Mayor of Bombay presided. This was followed by a St. Andrew's Day Dinner, which was well attended.

MAROL TOURNAMENT.

In the Marol Tournament played at St. Andrew's High School ground, the Kallina Athletic Club, Kole Kallian, met the Bantan Club, Dadar and defeated them by 44 runs.

Kallina Athletic, batting first put up a big score of 215 runs, nearly all the players contributing double figures, Martin Miranda being the highest contributer by 44 runs.

Bantan opened their innings very poorly but J. Pinto and A. Santos brightened the situation by contributing 63 and 27 runs respectively. The tail again refused to wag and thus the whole side was out for 145 runs

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday nearly all the variety entertainment lovers of the Suburbs crowded on the Bandra Municipal School grounds to witness the first variety entertainment of the Salsette Selected Actors Union.

The entertainment started at 8 p.m. and only ended at about 1-30 a.m. This was presided over by Mr. J. B. C. Noronha, President Taluka Local Board, North Salsette.

The programme was a long and interesting one of 27 items, which were very creditably rendered. A Marathi Farce entitled "Bena Baraya Ani Gharan Laraya" in three acts took the crowds in storms of laughter. This entertainment has proved to be one of the best of its kind that has yet been acted in the Suburbs. The organisers deserve praise and if this is to be a annual function I think next year a bigger crowd will flock to see it.

XIV All-India Medical Conference, Madras

PROGRAMME.

SUNDAY, 26TH.

Opening of the Conference by the Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, (Minister for Public Health and Medicine).

Welcome Address by Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalai, (Chairman of Reception Committee).

Opening of the Exhibition by Col. N. M. Wilson, (Surgeon General with the Government of Madras).

Election of Dr. B. C. Roy, M.D., F.R.C.S., as President.

Presidential Address.

Election of the Subject Committee.

Scientific Section. (Medical College).

Lecture by Prof. Rudolf Demel, Professor of Surgery, University of Vienna, on "Gall Stones in the Common Bile Duct" at the Physiology Lecture Theatre, Medical College (6-15 p.m.).

Subjects Committee. (Conference Pandal). (9-30 p.m.).

MONDAY, 27TH.

Meeting of Central Council of the Indian Medical Association.

Conference Session.

Subjects Committee (if necessary). (8 p.m.).

TUESDAY, 28TH.

Annual General Meeting of the Indian Medical Association.

Conference—Conclusion and Thanksgiving.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a wall calendar for 1938 from N. Y. K. Line, Bombay.

AFGHAN SANDOW AT AZAD MAIDAN STADIUM

Programme Of To-day's Feats

The Secretary of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Azad Maidan, announces:—

Ex-King Amanullah's pet "Afghan Sandow's" programme at Azad Maidan Stadium to-day at 6-30 p.m. includes:—

Speech on physical culture, formation and development of youth, stopping 20 h.p. motor in full speed, inseparable wrist-lock when four men pulling him on other side, life in danger—out safe, a stone weighing three maunds placed on his head and shattered to pieces by hammering, a motor carrying eight persons and running on his chest and with no support underneath, an egg placed beneath a leg of elephant is unbreakable but the Afghan Sandow will break in no time, by pressing between index and middle finger, iron bar placed on his neck and broken but no effect on his neck, separate parts, namely, muscles and nerves, shown separately so that the public may also learn how to develop the body; placing of a piece of three inch thick steel on his forehead and getting it cut in two with hammer and chisel. Besides these various other feats will be shown by the Afghan Sandow.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the delegates elected by the Union for the All-India Students' Conference will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall to elect members for the All-India Students' Council.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

First L. C. P. S. Exam. Results

Out of 62 students who appeared at the first L C P and S Examination held in December 1937, the following 42 have passed:—

D M Amin, Banoo Jal Aria (Miss), M G Belgal, S M Chitnis, M D Desnpande, M R Deshpande, S R Diwan, R N Gandhi, Sumati Ganesh Hadkar (Miss), S M Honap, K S Jadnav, A I Jogiat, B M Joshi, Umabai Devrao Koppikar (Mrs.), M G Kulkarni, B F Mahitapawale, J M Mehta, K K Nanavaty, R D Palsule, M U Pandya, K C Patel, M S Pathrawala, H D Patil, D M Pote, A K Potnis, V R Purandare Prabhavati Ganesh Rajapurkar (Miss), G M Raval, C G Sahasrabudhe, A. S. Samant, K M Shah, Navel Manekchand Shah (Miss), P C Shah, R C Shah, Lilavati Chandrakant, Sharma (Mrs.), W B Shiralkar, G S Sir Deshpande, L R Teli, T T Wadhwani, Girijabai Appajirao Wagh (Miss), Sumitra Atmaram Wagh (Miss), and Jyotsna Ramchandra Pandya (Miss).

PANCHGANI PARSI HIGH SCHOOL

Results Of The Government Drawing Examinations

The following six boys passed the examinations out of the ten sent up:—

Elementary Grade—J. N. Bharucha, H. E. Billimoria, F. S. Dastur, D. S. Davierwala.

Intermediate Grade—H. N. Dastur, K. N. Satarawalla.

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Baths—Milk or Mud?

The one and only Cleopatra used to bathe in actual 100% milk (see Hollywood and best authorities). Miss 1937 prefers mud-baths—which shows how far we have progressed since Egyptian days (or does it?). But milk or mud, what matter as long as it is a BATH—the one joy in Life that we always look forward to! There, statesmen ponder upon the fate of nations, authors find their plots, women lose their years. And the last-named is an advantage well worth having in limp weather.

True, we can't all afford a dairy farm at the other end of the tap, like Cleopatra. But the wise woman of to-day (and man too) slips in a few drops of something which is even more effective and vastly less of a strain on the housekeeping budget. A little Scrubb's Ammonia makes a most refreshing difference to the bath, and has a valuable purifying and softening effect that is much welcomed by the body. Incidentally, the tip is especially good to all who put store by personal freshness. Prickly heat, too, is greatly relieved by the delightfully cooling effect of this addition to the normal bath water.

But this is only a beginning. Alleviating insect bites—washing dainty fabrics and silk stockings—cleaning floors and carpets—taking the sting out of shaving—dissolving grease and stains . . . it would really be easier to give a list of the things Scrubb's cannot do rather than what it can! Many people call the little bottle an "Universal Aunt" for every job under the sun—and it really is a fitting name. Its manifold uses can do a lot to making life easier and more pleasant for every household.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1937

VICEROY'S PROPAGANDA

In his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta the Viceroy lightly touched upon points of business interest, but needlessly indulged in some political propaganda. It would have been more appropriate for the Governor-General of India to review the progress of trade and commerce in the country during the last twelve months, to suggest ways and means of progress therein and to invite suggestions from the businessmen before him. But this he did not so much as attempt. He could have at least thrown some light on the working and result of the Ottawa Agreement, which he has kept in force in spite of its having been denounced by the Central Legislative Assembly, and its normal term having expired. He could also have thrown some light on the endless negotiations for a fresh agreement that have been carried on for months past. Probably he felt that speaking on this subject would be telling a dismal story of the bad effects the Ottawa Agreement had on the commerce of India with the world in general. He merely contented himself with making but a passing reference to the negotiations and the Anglo-Japanese Agreement and mentioning the appointment of new Indian Trade Commissioners at Mombasa, New York and at Alexandria. It remains to be seen whether these Trade Commissioners, paid by India, will care more for imperial interests in the spirit of the Ottawa Pact or the interests of India.

True To British Tradition

The Viceroy was far more expansive on the subject of the new Constitution. That and its makers and their motives he praised in a manner which can only disgust the Indians, who know the Constitution, its makers and their motives a great deal better, if only because they know best where the shoe pinches. "We were moved," he says, "by no secondary or no party considerations. Our object was the advantage of this great country with whose fortunes Great Britain has been so intimately associated for so long a period, and to which she can, I think, with a clear conscience, claim to have made a contribution not unworthy of her own traditions and of the ideals which we and our forbearers have set before us." The Constitution is certainly in consonance with Britain's imperialist conscience and traditions. But what the Indians think of it, let the Viceroy's conscience judge. As regards the claim that the British sought "the advantage of this great country," does the Viceroy seriously believe that the numerous reservations in the interests of British trade, of the British Army, the British officers are all calculated or designed to lead to India's advantage? Or does he accept his pious predecessor's contention that what is in Britain's interest is necessarily and demonstrably in the interest of India, the two having common interests? About the actual working of the Constitution the Viceroy was even more expansive. He said: "We claim that eight months' experience of the working of the Ministries has shown that the scheme of Provincial Autonomy is one, worthy of acceptance and one which in practical experiment, has already manifested its great possibilities. Experience over the short period in question has, too, I think, shown clearly the sincerity of our anxiety to give all possible help to the development of democratic institutions in India, and the readiness of the Governors and the Services to lend all the assistance in their power. Difficulties may, on occasion, have arisen, but it has been and is the sincere desire as it is the duty of Governors and of the Services, to give within the scheme of the Act all possible help to Ministers on whom such heavy responsibilities rest." It is quite true that the Constitution has "possibilities," and they will be realised in spite of its actualities. As regards "our sincerity," that has been demonstrated time and again in British Indian history. Did not Lord Macaulay say a hundred years ago that the British in India were only training India for self-government? After a country's demonstration of the sincerity, did not Lord Irwin sincerely pledge the word of Britain to grant to India immediately full responsible Government with safeguards demonstrably in Indian interest? We know but too well how that sincerity was later demonstrated. And now Lord Linlithgow protests "our sincere anxiety to give all possible help to the development of democratic institutions in India." Perhaps, he regards the Communal Award as one of the best proofs of that anxiety. But why ceaselessly call upon the Governors and the Services to offer help, as if there were any doubt about their sincerity in offering help?

Threat To Princes

As regards Federation, which is yet to come and which is the most decisive proof of British conscience and British sincerity, the country's attitude towards it is well-known, and we shall comment on only one of the observations of the Viceroy. He said: "I feel confident that the rulers of the Indian States, with their long tradition of statesmanship, and their clear realisation of the trend of world events and the fortunes of India, can be relied upon to play their part." The reference to world events and the fortunes of India warrant the inference that the Princes are called upon to safeguard their internal autocracy by joining the Federation. There is also the suggestion that, if the Princes do not accept this offer of help from Britain in safeguarding their interests, it may not be possible for her to help them in other ways. That suggestion carries with it a threat to which, we believe, many princes will succumb. We shall see if the British Government and their Princely allies can save Federation from still-birth, or an early end.

Silver Situation

The impending threat to the white metal on account of imminent lapse of the International Silver Agreement of 1933 has been averted as a result of the U. S. Treasury resuming, after many years, forward purchases of silver in the London market. There is no doubt that there would be greater difficulties in 1938 than in 1933 for the conclusion of another Agreement, as China, one of the principal parties, would not be able to co-operate on account of her pre-occupation in a relentless war with Japan. There might be renewed selling pressure on the silver market as it will suit Japan to convert into foreign exchanges the silver mobilised in those areas of China she has captured. Therefore the timely intervention of the U. S. A. has averted a great danger to world economy, the fortunes of which are closely associated with fluctuations in price of silver to a large extent. It is doubtless true that none of the parties to the Agreement are enthusiastic about its renewal, but all are anxious to maintain the present price of silver. With the continuance of the influence of the silver bloc on the American administration, the U. S. A. cannot afford to ignore the silver interests. Mr. Henry Morganthu has already given the assurance that silver will not be left to the calamitous consequences of a free market, but the absence of any reference to this question in President Roosevelt's speech at a recent Press Conference has left suspicion in the minds of doubting persons.

The Agreement of 1933 was concluded at the instance of the U. S. A. The fact that the United States is not taking any initiative for the renewal of the Agreement leads one to the *a priori* conclusion that she does not anticipate any longer the demonetised silver to be dumped on the market. Among the other signatories to the Agreement, the Government of India have never exercised their right of selling large quantities of the metal. There is no longer any inducement for the people of India to part with their holdings of silver, unless the prices register substantial improvement. China has also a working arrangement with the U. S. A. to sell her silver, and there is, therefore, no fear of the demonetised silver appearing in the London market.

As regards the fresh supplies of the metal, the U. S. A. has already made arrangements with Mexico, canada and other South American countries. It is not unlikely that there may be a slight reduction in the premium paid to the domestically-mined silver in the U. S. A., but it will not be profitable to export the metal from that country as long as the premium exists however small it may be. Therefore, any revision in the domestic silver policy of the U. S. A. will not affect the international market. In this connection it will be necessary to draw the attention of the public as well as the Government of India, to the increasing imports of silver into the country in recent months. It would be in the interests of all if the Government can supply the metal to meet the domestic demand instead of allowing the imports to increase. Such a policy, while helping towards the maintenance of the stability of world's price level, would be a great help to the domestic economy in more directions than one.

VERNACULAR POLYTECHNIC

Need Of Indian Cities

(BY A NEO-EDUCATIONIST)

Literacy for all, training for life and learning for mutual service are the keynotes of the Wardha Education Conference. Mr. Mashruwala had given us an idea of the Shegaon Ashram experiment as he sees it in the "Harijan" of the 5th December. The Congress Party Education Ministers will run to the village schools first for universalising literacy with an agricultural bias to secure the good will of the country-side voters and the landless labourers of the fields. But cities alone can be the base of the supply of teachers trained in the new curricula at the Vernacular Training College with Polytechnics as practising schools. The city municipalities should be charged with the supervision control and finance of the new Vernacular Polytechnics, industrial agricultural and pedagogical.

Bombay's Lead.

Bombay City can very well start such a polytechnic with both the Marathi, Urdu and Gujarati sides therein. Small experimental schools in the villages with mere handspinning and hand-weaving will not train the village workers for real agricultural life. Machinery has come to stay and the human hands will have to handle machinery in India as they are doing in other countries and will so earn leisure to secure advancing aesthetic culture. Bombay city can have mainly an industrial polytechnic with a pedagogic department for industrial teachers for the District towns. The Salsette Suburban District Local Board and Municipalities can form the base of an agricultural polytechnic of a similar type.

While Village Panchayats can be trained through the District Local Boards to assume control of pre-school and elementary school children upto the age of 12, the polytechnics in cities and large towns can run these departments with further extention to the secondary stage upto the age of 16 and with a department for training teachers for all such schools.

Recently in the Bombay city two new Art Colleges came into existence. These funds could have been better diverted to a Gujarati or a Marathi polytechnic. The City Municipality can secure donations from rich persons in the city itself, if it announces such a policy by a resolution moved by any Congress member of the Corporation. There are numerous Trusts in the city which may be invited to contribute to the building and equipment costs of such polytechnics.

Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Trust.

A large sum accumulates interest and pays income-tax but is lying idle with the Trustees of the late Seth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal for a Hindu charity, since the testator's death in 1930, and it might amount to 8 lakhs or thereabouts at the present moment. Messrs. Vallabhbhai and K. M. Munshi are two of the Trustees and as leaders of the Congress policy may be expected to support such an educational scheme. The City Municipality can arrange the terms of an agreement with the Trustees even to run a non-com-

(Continued on page 8 Col 1)

JAPAN'S WAR

It Will Not Stop In The East

By H. N. Brailsford

As impotent spectators, we are watching in the Far East what may prove to be one of the big events in world history.

This rush of the manhood of Japan into the heart of China must be costing that nation in lives, suffering and treasure only a little less than it costs its victims.

The periodic madness that seizes the Japanese reminds me of the strange impulse that masters the lemmings in Scandinavia at intervals of years.

These little animals gather together in myriads and rush in solid masses into the sea. Naturalists believe that they take to collective suicide whenever the increase of their population threatens to outrun their food supply.

That, I suppose, is the cause of Japan. The lemmings obey what men call instinct, meaning by that word an impulse whose workings we as yet fail to understand. The Japanese submit to patriotic propaganda, a device that serves nearly as well to lessen the superfluous numbers of a people.

These mass movements seem to happen whenever a great drop in a nation's standard of life prepares it for desperate courses.

The aim that the Japanese pursue is perfectly intelligible to us, because it is familiar from our own history. They hope by making China their tributary to raise their own standard of life.

Success in the long run is theoretically possible, but only in the long run. The ancestors of our own ruling class achieved it in India. There are some differences, however, in the case of China that may spoil the parallel.

As we await the news of the fall of Nanking, which seems inevitable though it may cost both sides heavily in life and limb, it may be instructive to examine this prospect.

Fusion Of Forces

The main difference in the two cases is that India in the eighteenth century possessed no national consciousness whatever, and only a dim memory of national unity.

In China both are recent and imperfect, but they do exist. The younger generation of the educated middle class, notably the students, feels an intense patriotism.

The peasants and the relatively few industrial workers, in the many provinces that have been for a time under Soviet rule, acquire, on the other hand, an equally militant class-consciousness.

They suffered, perhaps, more cruelly than any peasantry in the modern world from the exploitation of the usurers and landlords. So long as the native Red Army held their districts, they were freed from this scourge and enjoyed (as even hostile eye-witnesses admit) honest and benevolent Government.

On the eve of the Japanese invasion these two forces had come together: indeed, it may have been their union that precipitated this calamity.

The Japanese have so framed their policy as to keep these two forces united. They are trampling on Chinese independence and tearing from the Republic territories that have been Chinese since the dawn of history. But at the same time they proclaim as their purpose the destruction of Communism.

That may one day induce the corrupter elements of the Chinese moneyed class to rally to their flag and acquiesce, under some thin disguise, in the subjugation and partition of their country.

This may happen in a certain degree; it may even tempt some leaders of the Nanking Government. But whatever defections there may be, the main body of the younger patriots will remain the ally of the Chinese Soviets: and together these can rely on the better troops and the support of the masses.

Even if Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek should one day be driven to make a humiliating peace, the struggle would not be ended. The outlying provinces would keep it going, and even in the regions controlled by the Japanese armies and their Chinese puppets, resistance would continue underground.

Fascist Aid

That is one of the chief reasons that render it doubtful whether Japan will at once be able to draw from China a tribute capable of raising her own standard of life.

There are other reasons. The British Empire has always been able to "develop" its own conquests by using its own capital resources. That meant that the entire tribute—fixed interest, profits and pensions—flowed to the shores of the Thames.

But for the exploitation of her conquests on the mainland Japan has neither the technical efficiency nor the financial reserves.

Last week there came a deeply interesting bit of news about Manchuria. As one of the consequences of the Triple Alliance "against Communism", German industry is being called in to equip the conquered provinces with machinery.

Krupps will supply plant on the Bergius system to convert the coal of the Manchurian mines into fuel oil. Enough, it is said, will be produced in 1940 to meet the needs of the Japanese Navy.

It is to be foreseen indeed, it has been announced) that German and Italian industry will help in similar ways to equip the conquered provinces of China for exploitation by the Japanese.

Ban On Oil

Two consequences follow. Firstly, within a very few years the Japanese Empire will be much more nearly self-sufficient than it is to-day.

The Western Powers could now stop this invasion, or, at least, gravely hamper it, by an embargo on the export to Japan of raw materials; an embargo on oil alone might suffice.

Two years hence this method of checking Japanese aggression will be out of date. That is the penalty we have to face for the division and timidity of our civilisation.

There is still another inference to be drawn. Japan will derive a disappointing tribute from these conquests. Her troops have died and bled, but Krupps will reap a part of the harvest.

On this ground also it is doubtful whether any early or considerable rise in Japan's standard of life will follow her victories. In that event, revolution in the heart of this impoverished Empire is still a possibility.

That may seem a consoling prospect, but, before it happens, will not Japan's rulers again attempt to still political unrest by the usual expedient of yet another foreign war?

Once more the lemmings will rush into mass-suicide. In which direction?

War On Russia

Another curious bit of news should set us thinking. It seems that only the older classes of reservists have been conscripted for the war in China. The best cannon fodder, the young men in the twenties, have been left undisturbed.

The obviously well-informed

(Continued on page 9 Col 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIANS ABROAD

Seth Govind Das had some very caustic comments to make regarding the anti-Indian policy followed in the British dominions and colonies, in a speech he delivered some days ago at Nairobi. He made particular mention of the expropriatory legislation in Kenya and referred to the supreme irony underlying the fact that while Germans, in fighting against whom for the preservation of the British Empire, Indians shed their blood, could live on the highlands of Kenya, Indians were debarred from doing so on account of their colour! The recent decrees in Zanzibar have again proved the extent to which this anti-Indian virus has spread. It is, therefore, incumbent upon Indian settlers in Africa as also upon the public in this country to take a firm stand for the rights of our nationals abroad. Mr. Govind Das' visit has already proved very valuable in rousing and organising Indian public opinion in Africa and his assurance to our brethren there that the question of Indians overseas came only next to the question of the freedom of India will be widely welcomed.

N. U. F. DEMANDS.

The proceedings of the third session of the National Trades Union Federation, which concluded in Calcutta last week-end, served once again to stress the various disabilities and handicaps from which industrial workers in this country are suffering. The chief resolution adopted at the session urged the Government of India to undertake a comprehensive programme for the amelioration of labour and pertinently reminded Government of their obligations under international conventions regarding hours of employment. The demand for the repeal of that odious piece of legislation, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and for the amendment of Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to prevent its use in trade disputes also deserves to be sympathetically considered. Mr. B. Shiva Rao in his presidential address made a severe indictment of the treatment meted out to the workers by the employers and significantly added that the future of the industry depended mainly on the latter's willingness to adjust themselves to the present situation.

SCIENCE AND NATIONAL UPLIFT.

In opening the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of Madras Sir C. V. Raman had some very opportune advice to give regarding the services of science for national advancement. Sir C. V. Raman rightly styled science to be the philosophy of to-day, and observed that those who guided the destinies of India at present ought to utilise the various discoveries and achievements of modern science for the regeneration of the country. Incidentally the speech was remarkable for the warm homage paid by the learned lecturer to the Tri-colour, which he characterised as the banner of truth. We invite the attention of all critics of the Congress to this spontaneous tribute of one of the greatest sons of India to the national flag.

FAIZPUR CONGRESS REPORT.

The report of the 50th session of the Congress at Faizpur is now available to the public. It is printed for the most part in Hindustani but the President's speech and the Resolutions are given both in Hindustani and English. The Hindustani part is printed in the Nagari script, but we trust it is or will soon be also available in Urdu script. That is essential in establishing Congress contact with the Muslim masses. The difficulty of publishing the same report in two languages and three scripts must bring home to every Congressman the need for more vigorous propaganda in popularising Hindustani throughout the country and also the knowledge of both the scripts, Nagari and Urdu. We regret to note that few, if any, of the Hindustani prachar examinations require, on the part of the candidates, the knowledge of the both scripts.

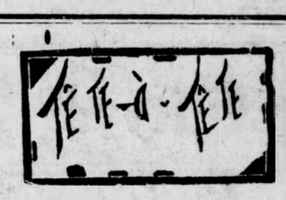
Mausoleum For Ex-Emperor Bahadur Shah "Zafar"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You must be aware that an influential deputation from Rangoon consisting of two persons is now on a visit to Bombay in connection with the Bahadur Shah Zafar's Dargah Trust. Their names are Messrs. Daudji Ahmad Mutala and Hashim Muhammad Bharucha. Both are well-to-do and respectable merchants of Rangoon and there is no doubt they have shown a great self-sacrifice in undertaking the responsibility of collecting funds for the said Trust from the people of India including the princes and magnates. They have done so as the result of an urge from within and if they wished it, they could collect the necessary funds grom the people of Burma alone But they do not want to be selfish and that is why they have issued a country-wide appeal to all concerned. It is to be hoped that Bombay will generously contribute its quota and will help the deputation in bringing its scheme to a successful end.

Bahadur Shah was the last in the illustrious line of Mughal emperors of India As will be remembered, he was dethroned and exiled in Rangoon some time in 1858 for his alleged participation in the Indian mutiny. There in Rangoon he spent the last years of his earthly existence as a State prisoner and ultimately died in 1862 after undergoing great physical sufferings and tortures. His grave was up till recently in the possession of a European gentle-

(Continued on page 8 Col 1)



[illegible] the Hindu and Muslim landlords and capitalists of your area that if they wish to save themselves from destruction at the hands of the Congress they must buy shares in [illegible] Company, Ltd. . . . . It will save them from the onslaughts of revolution and also protect the interests of Hindu and Muslim ruling princes. . . . if they do not act promptly everyone will have to become a slave of the Congress and of the common people.'

—Appeal on behalf of a limited publishing company formed in Delhi.

* * *

Addressing the Associated Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, the Viceroy said that "the magnitude of the powers and the responsibilities which under the Provincial Autonomy passed to the control of the popularly elected Ministers was now beginning to be widely realised in the country."

Yes, the "magnitude" of these powers is certainly being "widely" realized. That, of course, does not prove what the magnitude really is.

* * *

In framing the Government of India Act, Lord Linlithgow added, they "were moved by no secondary or no party considerations."

Oh, no. They were all, indeed, solely moved by the highest Imperial considerations!

* * *

The doctrine of Ahimsa, while it raised Hindusthan to spiritual glory contributed largely to its political death, observed Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Sabha Leader, presiding over the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad at Kolhapur. He added that the cult of Non-Violence spread by Buddhism was the chief cause of India's political downfall.

He said: "We must now accept the vedic cult of militarism and realism."

Hurrah for Field Marshal Moonje! We admit he is a militarist and being realists ourselves would not like to antagonise such a violent champion of violence.

* * *

"We have given India a great civil body of Government. Where can we find a soul that will sustain it?" asked the Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at a meeting in London to celebrate the centenary of the Bishopric of Bombay.

Generous Britain would no doubt have given us a soul—if, she had one herself!

* * *

"There must be in this new India of the long future some religious force that can keep what is best, and at the same time resist the influence of secularism and preserve the spirit of religion," the Primate went on.

Importing a religious force into India! Good heavens, haven't we enough of it already?

* * *

At the beginning of his speech, the Archbishop compared himself to an over-driven hack who had to move from one function to another and deliver speech after speech, often without any opportunity of preparing what he had to say.

Our sympathies are with the over-worked Archbishop. Now we can see why he makes the sort of speeches he does!

* * *

Lord Willingdon, who also spoke, said: "I bear the likeness of an over-driven hack entirely. When I came home I was assured by the late Prime Minister that I deserved and should have a rest, since then I have not had one quiet moment."

It is not reported what Lady Willingdon had to say about her distinguished husband's complaint.

* * *

India, we learn, will be the only country in the British Empire not to be represented at the next year's Empire Exhibition to be held at Glasgow.

We regard it as a most hopeful omen.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) Doctor B. S. Moonje is shortly starting a volunteer corps to be sent to aid Japan in China to vindicate the policy of militarism and violence.

(2) His efforts, however, will be interrupted as the Governor in exercise of his special powers, has given orders for his immediate arrest for openly preaching violence.

* * *

"That's a queer pair of stockings you have on,—one red and the other green."

"Yes, and it's the queer thing, too, but I've got another pair just like it at home."

Scope Of Interim Enquiry

Comparison With Past Condition Not Relevant

Bombay Millowners' Contention

A claim that the Textile Wages Inquiry Committee should, so far as its interim recommendations went, confine itself to finding out the present condition of the industry, and that, it should not make comparisons with the conditions in the past, was made by the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association, when they continued their evidence before the Committee on Monday.

Not Relevant!

The issue arose out of a question put by Mr. V. L. Mehta, who wanted to know why the figure for salaries in 1936 was much higher than the previous year, Sir Hormasji Mody, the Millowners' representative, contended that such a question was not relevant so far as the interim recommendations were concerned.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee, ruled that the question was relevant inasmuch as it was intended to find out if the condition of the industry was such as to bear the extra burden of increased salaries.

Wage Equalisation Fund

While conceding that the principle of a Share Equalisation Fund might apply to a Wage Equalisation Fund also, the Millowners' representatives urged that there were many practical difficulties and said that, in view of the large issues involved in the question, they could not commit themselves to it at this stage.

The Millowners' Association was represented by Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Messrs. T. Maloney, D. M. Khatau, V. N. Chandavarker and F. Stones.

At the outset they read out a statement summarising their contentions as under:—

OWNERS' CONTENTION

1. The adequacy or otherwise of a wage-level must be determined not merely by reference to the cost of living, but by various other considerations, such as the wage-level in other occupations, the general standard of living in the country and, in particular, the capacity of the industry to pay, which must be regarded as a fundamental condition.

2. The statements submitted to the Committee clearly show the position of the industry during the first half of 1937. There was an improvement afterwards, but this was due to purely adventitious circumstances and the indications are that it may not last beyond a very short time. Low-priced Japanese goods are again flowing in, as evidenced by the imports into Bombay for October and November, which were 27 and 25 million yards respectively, and the present low level of agricultural prices is bound to affect the offtake and price of cloth in the immediate future.

NEED FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY.

3. Whatever resources become available as a result of the present trading conditions, will be sorely needed for the re-equipment of plant with a view to greater productivity and the cheapening of costs. The industry in Bombay all these years has been unable to provide anything like the depreciation required.

4. Under present conditions, it is only by greater efficiency of man and machine that higher individual earnings can be secured.

5. Per unit of output, Bombay costs are already high, and place her at a disadvantage compared to most of her external and internal competitors.

"VERY UNFAIR."

6. After years of heavy losses, it would be very unfair to impose handicaps upon the industry the moment it begins to show signs of somewhat more favourable conditions.

7. In coming to a decision, regard must be had not only to the considerations set out above, but also to the Labour legislation which has been foreshadowed.

8. The existing activity in the industry is likely to be materially curtailed, if any financial burdens are thrown upon the industry in its present condition.

9. While a machinery for automatic wage adjustment might prove very useful, adjustments of wages are impossible of achievement over short periods. The industry's experience is that wages once raised are extremely difficult to reduce, and can never be adjusted in time.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Mr. Khandubai Desai sought to know how it was that, though the number of spindles and looms remained constant, the block capital had risen considerably between 1919 and 1922

This was explained as being partly due to increase in dyeing, bleaching and printing machines. It was also pointed out that the figures of 1919 related to 67 Mills whereas the figures for the next year related to 80 mills

With reference to a statement made by the Millowners Association that depreciation even to the extent allowed by the income-tax authorities was overdue, Mr. Desai asked how many years it would take to wipe out the arrears of depreciation, assuming the Industry took a normal course. The Millowners said that they could not answer that question.

Question:—"Will the Bombay Millowners' Association not allow an increase in wages till these arrears are wiped out?"

Answer:—"That is not our case."

Mr. Desai pointed out, that during the period 1919-22, a depreciation of Rs. eight crores had been allowed and a net profit of Rs. 35 crores had been shown. Adding to this a commission of 10 per cent to the agents, the earnings of the industry would come to Rs. 46 crores. Out of this sum Rs. 21 crores and 66 lacs had gone to pay dividends to the shareholders. The original paid up capital was about Rs. 9 1/2 crores. On this basis the shareholders had taken more than double the amount they had paid.

The Millowners representatives questioned these figures and said that the capital was Rs. 17 crores.

Mr. Desai:—"Assuming your figure is correct the industry has taken away more than the paid up capital."

SHARE-HOLDERS' RISK.

Sir H. P. Mody said that profits should not be calculated on that basis, but on actual capital sunk, since money had to be found for working capital by debentures and loans. It was also pointed out that the market value of the shares should be taken into account

Mr. Desai, on the other hand, contended that the risk of the share-holders was only to the extent of the paid-up capital, that to include working capital in reckoning percentage of profits would be to calculate it twice over inasmuch as interest on debts would be covered in the revenue account, and that the market value should not be considered as it was a matter of speculation.

Sir Chunilal said that no industry could prosper if such a view were taken.

Continuing Mr. Desai asked if the same yardstick, which the Tariff Board had judged as fair to meet foreign competition could be used to measure the share of the workers who are a part and parcel of the industry.

The millowners answered that they had nowhere maintained that they were not going to give a wage increase unless they got a profit of six per cent.

Mr. Desai urged that the period 1919-22, when profits as high as 20 per cent were made, was the time to build up a Wage Equalisation Fund.

It was contended by the millowners that the figures on which these profits were reckoned took into account only capital assets and not block account.

Mr. Desai:—"That was built from revenues in which the worker should share."

Answer:—"The reserves have decreased."

Mr. Desai:—"That is the only purpose of the Reserve Fund. Otherwise there is no justification for dividends which are higher than the Bank rate."

Answering questions put by Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Millowners' representatives said that more was spent on interest charges in 1933 than in 1935 because more working capital was required owing to more intensive working, including resort to night-shifts.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that the stocks position at the end of 1936 was better than at the end of 1935, so that money on stocks should have been available for working capital.

It was contended by the Millowners that the position at the end of the year was not a correct guide as there might have been gluts earlier in the year.

Mr. Mehta also wanted to know why the figure of office salaries in 1935 was higher than previous years.

Sir H. P. Mody remarked that this was getting on to the Nature of a Tariff Board Inquiry and said such questions were not justified so far as the interim enquiry was concerned, but would be relevant in the main enquiry.

The Chairman held that the question was relevant because, if the condition of the industry was such that wages could not be increased, that position must have been reflected in other directions such as office salaries.

It was then stated that office staff had increased on account of night-shift and also certain items which were shown under wages before, were being strictly separated after the passing of the Payment of Wages Act.

In answer to the questions of Prof. Gadgil, it was urged that one of the reasons why Bombay suffered more was that it had to meet the full blast of Japanese competition and even now Bombay's position was not favourably affected by the fall in Japanese imports, to the same extent as the position of other centres.

PROTECTION AND WAGES

To Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the delegation stated that it was not advisable to go into a detailed comparison of the past and that the Committee's findings should be based entirely on an examination of the present conditions.

Referring to the millowners' cupations should be considered, the adequacy in otherwise of wages, the wage level in other occupations should be considered. Mr. Brelvi asked if the Textile Industry did not owe a special duty as regards wages and it was the most protected industry.

The answer was that the protection had been returned to the country many times over by way of increased employment and improved agriculture.

Mr. Brelvi asked what the return to the workers was.

It was explained that the object of protection was that the industry might thrive. When the industry did not thrive, it could not increase the wages.

Mr. Brelvi said that labour representatives had maintained that the industry must flourish because of certain factors such as the fall in cotton prices, increased night-shift, increased exports and reduction of imports and that if it did not, the causes must be traced to defects in the management and organisation of the industry.

The millowners' representatives argued that the continuation of these conditions cannot be assumed, because the Japanese import was bound to rise and if there was a fall in cotton prices, it would soon be followed by a fall in the prices of cloth.

At the conclusion, the Chairman raised the question of a Wages Equalisation Fund. He argued that taking a long view and applying the human element to Labour, it would be a healthy principle to establish a Wages Equalisation Fund, just like the Dividends Equalisation Fund or Depreciation on Machinery. The millowners' representatives did not like to commit themselves to any such principle.

The [illegible] will be examined to-day (Tuesday).

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Will Close

TO-MORROW, EVENING. DEC. 22.

Gama, the champion world wrestler, headed a deputation to Sir Akbar Hydari at the Victoria Terminus to enlist his support to the orphanage conducted by the Anjuman-ai-Moinul Islam, Basti, (U. P.)

NO MERGER WITH LEAGUE

Bihar Muslim Independents Turn Down Move

PATNA, Dec. 20.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim Independent Party yesterday an attempt to move a resolution that the Independent Party should negotiate with the Muslim League in order to merge therein, it is understood failed for want of a seconder.—A.P.

STANDING UP AT PRAYER TIME

Madras Assembly Speaker To Give Ruling On Point Of Order

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Finding that the Moslem members present in the House did not rise up during the prayer time, when the Madras Assembly met this morning, a Congress member raised a point of order asking the Speaker if members could sit during prayer time. The Speaker said that he would deal with the matter later.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Leader of the Moslem League, who entered the Chamber soon after prayer wanted to make a statement in this connection, when the Speaker informed him that he had already ruled that he would deal with the matter later. Mr. Khan however, insisted on his making a statement but the Speaker asked him to resume his seat.

On the Premier's motion, the House unanimously adopted a resolution condoling the death of the Rajah of Vizianagram, a member of the House, who committed suicide in October last.

Viscount Samuel, who is now in Madras, was present in the Governor's box.—A.P.

AIR RAIDS IN BARCELONA

8 Killed And 30 Injured

BARCELONA, Dec. 20.

Eight people were killed and thirty injured in air raids in Barcelona early to-day.—Reuter.

LUDENDORFF DEAD

Prussian General Who Is Said To Have No Equal Since Napoleon

MUNICH, Dec. 20.

General Ludendorff is dead. He died at 8/20 a.m. and was conscious and without pain to the end.—Reuter.

(Erich Ludendorff, the Prussian General, who was associated with Von Hindenburg in the Higher Command of the German Armies First on the Eastern Front and later throughout the whole theatre of the European war, was born at Kruszernia near Posen on April 9, 1865.

He was for a long time employed in the work of the General Staff and from 1904-1913 he was in what was called the Anfinarschabteilung, the department which drew up the plans for transport, disposition and advance of troops to be employed in a prospective campaign.

Three of his proposals were turned down by the war Minister, and he believed this led to his transfer to his regiment the 39th Fusilier Regiment.

ATTACK ON SIEGE.

In April 1914 he was promoted to the command of a brigade at Strassburg. When the war broke out, he was made Chief Q M. of the II Army and participated in the attack on Siege. When the fort was still untaken and when the commander of the 14th Infantry Brigade fell, Ludendarfff took command of it, and himself led the attack and knocked at the doors of the citadel, which was surrendered to him without a below on Aug 7. For this feat he received the Prussian Ordre Pour le Merite.

He then advanced his II Army to Somme till Aug. 22 when he was sent to the Eastern Front, as Chief of General Staff of the VIII Army in East Prussia with Von Hindenburg in command.

His first meeting with Von Hindenburg was when the latter joined him in train at Hanover.

RAISED TO PINNACLE

The battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes cleared East Prussia of Russians and raised Ludendorff and Hindenburg to a pinnacle in German estimation. In Nov. 1914 Hindenburg was appointed Chief of the Armies of the East (Oberost) with Ludendorff as his chief of staff.

On Aug. 29 1916, Hindenburg was appointed Chief of General Staff of the whole Army. And Ludendorff who had been advanced to General's rank worked as Chief of M. G.

Ludendorff participated in the spring and summer offensives of 1918. His attitude towards the German Government forms a very important factor in its collapse. His motives are described in his book Meine Kriegserinnecrungen (1919).

The role he played in bringing about the Armstice is a debated question. But when he saw the terms offered, he is supposed to have advised Germany to hold on. It was even alleged that in Aug. 1918, Ludendorff had a nervous break down due to the events at the front.

GREAT ORGANIZER.

As Military organizer and resourceful man of action Ludendorff is said to have no equal since Napoleon.

After the Revolution in Germany he went to Sweden and did not return to Berlin till 1919. After the failure of Kapp's uprising (March 1920) Ludendorff went to Bavaria.

Ludendorff was a participant in the abortive munich "putsch" of 1923, when the National Socialists unsuccessfully to seize power. Since then his relations with Hitler were stained. But on March 30, 1937, after a lapse of 12 years Herr Hitler met Ludendorff at the latter's residence at Tutzing, Bavaria. A Communique issued the same day declared the satisfaction of the old general at the action of the Fuhrer in tearing off the Treaty of Versailles).

MEXICAN OIL COMPANIES' THREAT

Scheme To Improve Workers' Condition Opposed

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.

The decision of the Federal Arbitration Board to improve the oil-workers conditions at a cost of about 1,500,000 sterling annually to foreign oil companies has evoked a vigorous statement from companies protesting against the glaring denial of justice and declaring that they cannot accept the responsibility to the consequences that may arise.

It is believed here that the statement may indicate a threat to suspend operations throughout Mexico.— Reuter

Ripon Club Party

Gilder Explodes Vitamin 'B' Theory

REPLY TO CRITICS OF PROHIBITION

In Co-ordination Of Cabinets In 7 Provinces Lies Congress' Strength, He Says

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Excise, Government of Bombay, was the guest of honour, on Monday night, of the members of the Ripon Club. Covers were laid for nearly 150 persons, and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Hon. Mr. Patil, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Major-General Buckley, Mrs. Munshi, Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Col. and Mrs. Bhatia and Mr. M. I. Rowjee, the new Sheriff.

SETHNA'S CRITICISM.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the Ripon Club, in proposing the Toast of the guest made a political speech, in which he criticised the educational policy of the Congress Ministries, the reduction of salaries and the policy of prohibition. He referred to Prohibition as Dr. Gilder's "pet-subject."

Dr. Gilder effectively replied to Sir P. Sethna's criticism.

New Spirit And New Tone

Sir P. Sethna, in the course of his speech said that the Congress had already given a new turn and a new direction to the course of Indian political life. So far they had acquitted themselves creditably. It had to be admitted that they had introduced a new spirit and a new tone in the whole administration. They had balanced the last budget without additional taxation, which was certainly to their credit and hoped they would be able to continue to do so even if prohibition was enforced throughout the presidency. The measures they have adopted for the benefit of the Scheduled Classes were certainly praiseworthy, such as measures for the improvement of the Co-operative movement and also for ameliorating the condition of labour. They were effecting salutary changes in other directions as well as for example suggesting to the Western India Turf Club the necessity of introducing more races for Indian horses and paying more attention to horse breeding in the Presidency.

NO WRECKING POLICY.

All this was to their credit. Fortunately, on the whole, they were applying themselves to their task in a constructive spirit and if they were regarded before as mere political agitators, they should be prepared to admit that they were proving themselves to be constructiv administrators and statesmen, but it was unfortunate that Ministers in all the Congress Provinces had not a free hand but were required to carry out in strict detail whatever was laid down for the conduct of their business by the supreme Congress authorities.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

The Congress Ministers are tackling the problem of education but speaking about the Congress Educational policy, he said that: The question to consider was if their present educational policy was conceived on sound lines or not, in particular their policy with regard to primary education. One could not but wonder how primary education could be made self-supporting and at the same time be included to bring out and develop all the faculties of young girls and boys.

He then criticised prohibition. Prohibition of a rootvolve much loss of revenue ed social evil was never a means of social and moral progress. The removal of one social evil without a constructive effort to meet social needs would give rise to other evils worse than that which it was sought to cure. The Temperance Movement in the British Army in India he said served to illustrate this point.

A negative policy therefore only served to remove the emphasis from one evil to another. The real need was for a full programme to meet the whole social and moral needs of the people is found even in toddy.

LOSS OF REVENUE.

Further prohibition would involve much much loss of revenue and on the other hand the preventive measures which were required to be adopted would perhaps cost as much as the income they would be losing. U.S.A. dropped Prohibition after giving it a trial for a few years. He suggested that it would prove more efficacious to collect the present revenue and use it for the purpose of creating such social amenities as would prove an antidote to liquor consumption. To pursue the path of Prohibition he obesrved was to pursue the "Will o's the Wisp" and to court certain failure.

Gilder's Reply

Dr. Gilder thanked the guests for the honour done to him and for the appreciative references made about him and his wife. He also felt grateful for the complimentary remarks made by the President of the Club regarding the Congress Ministries. Congressmen, in taking office, he said, were holding the baby of some body else. "We might be said," drop it one of these days."

As regards Sir Phiroze's criticism that there was a general control of Congress Ministries, he said that the seven Congress Provinces had one policy and it was very desirable that the policy of different Congress Cabinets should be coordinated and added: "In that coordination lies the Congress strength."

REPLY TO SETHNA.

He did not agree with the views advanced by Sir P. Sethna on education. The present education in India was of the university type. Seventy-five years ago, when the present scheme was formulated, such a system of education was necessary. As Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said, the country wanted to produce leaders—men of earnestness and culture to create and mould new ideas. To continue the same sort of education after the lapse of 75 years was not wise. Now there were too many leaders and few followers. The present system of education had resulted in "educated unemployment." What was wanted now was education for the masses and remarked: "Literary education divorced from the realities of life must be stopped." Education should be such as to make everyone a citizen for the duties of life and education should enable him to earn a living. It was with that object that the Congress Cabinets were trying to remodel the present system of education.

He assured those present that the Congress Cabinets were not going to cut down the salaries of poorly paid Government servants.

THOSE ADVISERS.

Speaking on Prohibition, he observed that a great many men had met him and suggested ways and means of bringing about Prohibition and most of these, he said were "Daruvalas" and Toddywalas." He agreed with Sir P. Sethna that social amenities must be provided as a counter-attraction and the Congress Ministries were making every effort to create such amenities.

Regarding the argument that toddy contained vitamin 'B', the speaker held that toddy did not actually contain the said vitamin, but it was contained in yeast of the fermented toddy. Vitamin 'B' could be more easily obtained from other commodities.

BEST OCCASION.

He did not agree with those who advanced the argument that prohibition in India was doomed to fail as it was a failure in America. The conditions, in India, he thought, were essentially different. The two great religions of India, prohibited the use of liquors. True, the inhibitions of religion were fast losing ground and he added: "If ever there is a time to introduce prohibition, this was the best occasion for it."

The great opposition to the measure, he said, came from his co-religionists, but their opposition, he thought, was more vocal and academic.

He then informed the audience as to how the Congress Cabinets were going to bring about Prohibition. Some places would be declared as "dry" areas, where no sale of liquor would be allowed. Hence if people of this locality wanted liquor, they would have to go out of the area. This would, in the long run check people who were not habitual drunkards.

A similar scheme would be introduced in rural areas and he was sure, that the scheme would be successful.

Clove Boycott Tells On Zanzibar

C. F. ANDREWS PLEADS FOR VIGOROUS JOINT ACTION BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Rev. C. F. Andrews arrived here from Bombay to-day on his way to Santiniketan. He halted for one day at Allahabad and discussed with the Congress President, the situation arising out of the boycott of Zanzibar Cloves by India as also the question of returned emigrants from Fiji and British Guiana.

Rev. Andrews had been in indifferent health for sometime past and porposes to stay with the Poet in Shantiniketan for some weeks for rest.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press" on the clove boycott situation in Zanzibar Rev. Andrews, said that latest cables from Zanzibar show that authorities concerned are now disposed to negotiate with Indian Merchants on much more favourable terms than those meagre concessions previously granted. The fact that on account of clove boycott in India the revenue of Zanzibar has dropped by £30,000 proves that the prosperity of Zanzibar depends on its Indian trade.

Nothing therefore, could have been more unwise than for Sir Rankine, the former Resident of Zanzibar and Mr. Bartlett to destroy Indian interests in order to obtain Government monopoly in cloves.

Concluding Rev. Andrews says, "The future seems to be quite hopeful, for India can now demand her own terms, Zanzibar not being in a financial position to dictate terms to India. India Government should now make it clear to the Colonial Office that meagre concessions previously offered are not acceptable. Vote in the Assembly supporting the India Government in its circular policy should as soon as possible be cancelled. India Government and the Assembly ought now to stand out only for such a settlement as Indian merchants in Zanzibar regard as reasonable and just.—United Press.

Tackling Emigrant And 'Phooka' Problems

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Mr. C. F. Andrews will be in Calcutta on Xmas day in order to take up with the authorities the question of the returned emigrants who are stranded at Bartolla and Matiburuz near Calcutta. He has not yet fully recovered himself and will therefore be unable to undertake public engagements, but he has made an exception both with regard to returned emigrants and also with regard to the anti-Phooka society which has invited him to speak on their behalf.

After consulting Mahatma Gandhi he has decided not to go to Palestine as he had originally intended. He will probably remain in India instead. Mr. Andrews looks very tired after the long travel he has undertaken and has not yet shaken off the effect of it.

When questioned about Mahatma Gandhi's health he said that though he appeared to be better owing to the change of the sea air at Juhu he felt that it would be some time before he gets back his normal health.—A.P.

VERNACULAR POLYTECHNIC

(Continued from page 6)

munal polytechnic by guaranteeing not to have more than an agreed percentage of Non-Hindu students in the same way as the Andheri Muslim College admits a certain percentage of non-Muslim students to secure the necessary running costs from the general revenue of the Government.

The curricula for such polytechnics can be laid down by educational experts and be modified from time to time in the light of the experience gained. Labour in production for internal consumption and not necessarily for sales outside, physical sciences, social sciences, languages, music and physical culture and club work for non-resident students should form part of the curricula. Thus in addition to the three R's and production labour in the elementary stage, the secondary student should be taught a modern second language, world history, geography, politics, ethics, shop-work, sanitation and physical culture based on biology, technology based on physical science and chorus music.

As regards the method, neither the Dalton's laboratory plan nor Dewey's project or complex method, neither the Santiniketan nor the Kangri Gurukul nor the Dayal Bagh method will suffice. Mental discipline and co-operative life will require a contribution of these as well as the lectures in a class.

Mausoleum For Ex-Emperor Bahadur Shah "Zafar"

(Continued from page 6)

man and State reasons prevented the local Musalmans from claiming it or from building a suitable mausoleum over it. Now the Musalmans of Rangoon have taken possession of the grave as well as the adjoining land and they wish to build a worthy mausoleum, an orphanage and a library there so that it may become a centre of light and culture for all those living round about it. For this ambitious scheme the Trustees require a couple of lakhs and it is understood that the Government of Burma has also promised to give the project a sympathetic consideration.

It is to the Hindus and Mussalmans of India to come forward with their donations for this laudable object. The Trustees have already collected Rs. 15,000 from the people of Burma themselves, but the rest of India also owes a duty in the matter which should be discharged in the most proper manner. I have full trust that the efforts of the Rangoon Deputation will be crowned with success and its hopes duly fulfilled as early as possible.

Those who want to be in communication with the Deputation can do so at the following address: 64, Muhammad Ali Road, first floor, above New Lakhpati Restaurant.—Yours, etc.

A. MUSLIM.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

MOONJE'S NEW SLOGAN

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 20.

"Hindus should strive for the establishment of "Shiv Rajya" (Meaning Shivaji's rule) and not mere Swarajya," said Dr. Moonje in his concluding speech at the session of Hindu Parishad last evening.

Dr. Moonje advised Hindus not to solicit the help of other communities but fight their own battle and achieve Shiv Rajya.

The Parishad passed several resolutions urging Hindu solidarity. A resolution regarding the abolition of castes was stoutly opposed by the orthodox section, but finally passed. Resolutions condemning mixed marriages and urging Hindu women to bear arms for protecting their person and honour moved by lady delegates evoked considerable discussion.

A resolution moved by Mr. Bhopatkar of Poona condemning the prohibition of the use of arms was unanimously passed.—A. P.

Kalishanker Bajpai Memorial At Worli

"That the Reading Room should soon become a library as well", was the general expression of all those who were present to witness the opening ceremony of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room at Fergooson Road, Worli, in the premises of Sheth Soorji Vallabhdas on Saturday evening, when Sjt. Umashanker Dikshit presided and requested Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas to declare open the Reading Room.

Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas while declaring open the Reading Room remarked that the Reading Room should very soon have a Library as well and only when it would fulfil the obligation of a fitting Memorial to the late Pt. Bajpai, whom the citizens of Bombay knew very well. Proceeding further he promised to move the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to get its support in this matter.

Kalishanker Anniversary

Under the auspices of the Kalishanker Bajpai Memorial Committee, the seventh death anniversary of the late Pandit Kalishanker Bajpai was observed

Manibhai Sheth Thanks Voters And Workers

Mr. Manibhai Seth writes to say:—

I offer my heartfelt thanks to the Congress members of the C Ward who showed confidence in me and enabled me to get elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I have to particularly thank those workers who worked for me on Sunday, sacrificing their time and energy.

Bombay Delegates To Haripura

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have notified the following results of the Haripura Congress delegates' elections:—

A Ward:
Sjt. F M. Pinto.
Sjt. S. A Brelvi.

Ward:
Sjt Gunottam P Hathisingh.
Sjt Bhulabhai J. Desai.
Sjt. Manibhai J. Sheth.
Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.
Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.

D Ward:
Sjt. K F Nariman.
Sjt. S. K. Patil.
Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia.
Sjt. Asoka Mehta.
Sjt. M R Masani.

E Ward:
Sjt. R. K. Achrekar.
Sjt. K. L. Borker.
Sjt. Abdul Hamid.

F Ward:
Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar.
Sjt. Kashi Prasad Sinh.

G Ward:
Sjt. I. S. Patel.
Sjt Mulraj Karsondas.
Smt Shantabai G Vengsarker.

ELECTION IN MANDVI WARD

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The delegates' elections on last Sunday from "B" (Mandvi) Ward had to be postponed owing to the heavy rush of voters coming to cast their votes in the early hours of the morning. The rush of voters was so great that the Polling Officer was of the opinion that with the arrangements that had been made it was very difficult, if not impossible, to cope with the situation He consulted the candidates and they all consented to the postponement of the election to a later date when more adequate arrangements could be possible. The exaggerated reports that have appeared in the press about the election in this Ward are incorrect.

It has now been decided to hold the elections on Sunday, the 26th December 1937.

The polling hours will be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The polling booth will be announced later

"F" WARD ELECTION CHALLENGED

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami writes:—

The result of the election of delegates to the Indian National Congress announced from the Congress House says that I have lost the election by a narrow margin of 24 votes.

Still I cannot forget the invaluable help of numerous friends, known and unknown to me, who have worked in support of my candidature. I most heartly extend my sincere thanks and grateful appreciation of their help, despite opposition and even hostile propaganda from those, who style themselves as "true" or "orthodox" Congressmen. I am aware that scores of primary members have walked down to the polling booth at great inconvenience to themselves in order to exercise their franchise in my favour. I cannot express in words the emotion roused in me at such expression of their loyalty to the cause and recognition of my own humble services in the cause of the great struggle for national independence. I am grateful to them. Though I have lost in the elections, I cannot forget those workers and hundreds of voters, who voted for me and wanted to see me win.

I have challenged the elections in the "F" Ward and if the authorities concerned decide in favour of holding fresh elections in the Ward, I confidently trust that these workers and voters will again accord me the same support and help me to win it

Mr. Umashankar Dixit On Congress Elections

Mr. Umashankar Dixit writes:—

I wish to convey my sincere thanks to all my friends and supporters who worked so strenuously and at much personal inconvenience to themselves in connection with my candidature for election as a delegate to the Haripura Congress. I must also express my gratitude to the electors who voted for me even though their votes failed to secure my election

Considering the fact that I decided to contest the delegates' election at a very late stage and that just forty-eight hours' work to approach the electors could be put in. I think I have no cause for complaint. On the contrary, the response of Congress voters of "C" Ward has been very encouraging indeed. But I must confess that the Ballot Boxes contained more surprises to me than even my own defeat

ZAMINDARI MUST GO

BHARWARI PEASANTS' DEMAND

Muslim Leaguers Hold Black Flag Demonstrations

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Bharwari (village) Political Conference attracted nearly 50,000 peasants Mr. Narbadaprasad Singh presided. Among those who took part in the deliberations of the Conference were Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Katju, and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. The main resolution was moved by Babu Purushottamdas Tandon recording the view that abolition of the Zamindari system was essential in order to ameliorate substantially the conditions of "Kisans" but pending the attainment of this end, the Conference commended several other demands for acceptance by Government.

"Black Flag" demonstrations were organized by Muslim Leaguers. Every car was greeted by children, and even grownup people, waving black flag and cries of "Congress Boycott." Pt. Jawaharlal stopped his car and had a talk with some of the demonstrators. One car was hit with a brickbat.

Some Muslim Zamindars organizing a Counter-Conference under the auspices of the Muslim League. On the other hand some Muslim Zamindars have invited the Premier, and Pt. Nehru and the Ministers to speak to them this afternoon.

CHOICE BEFORE CONGRESS MINISTRIES

LUCKNOW, December 20.

The Congress Government would either be forced to adopt coercive measures or get out of office if the peasants did not abide by the laws in force to-day,' declared Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Revenue Minister of the U. P., addressing a mass meeting of Kisans at the Partabgarh District Conference, according to a report received here.

Mr. Kidwai said that it would be too difficult for the Congress to adopt coercive measures. Therefore, the only alternative left was resignation. If the Government were forced to resign the "Kisans" would not be able to reap the fruits of the labour of the Congress Ministry. He added that the "Kisans" would surely be ejected if they did not pay rents and were misguided by the advice of those, who did not mean to do any good to the people. Thus the "Kisans" would not be able to avail themselves of the law of heriditary rights, if it was passed after they had been ejected. The Congress would then be mute spectators to their suffering.—A. P.

STIPENDS FOR HARIJANS

U. P. Govt. Sanctions Rs. 90,000

LUCKNOW, December 20.

It is understood that the U. P. Government have sanctioned Rs. 90,000 for stipends and scholarships for Depressed Class students in U. P. for the current year.

The Government have further sanctioned Rs. 7,500 for free supply of text books amongst Depressed Class students, and have decided that in the future all posts of supervisors in Depressed Class schools will go to them.—United Press

BIHAR PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TELLS

Adjournment Withdrawn In Assembly

PATNA, Dec. 20.

In the Bihar Assembly to-day, Maulvi Muhammad Tahir wanted to move an adjournment of the House in order to discuss the arrests of a number of Muslim volunteers at Motihari, in connection with the Municipal election, as he held that the arrests amounted to a violation of primary privileges of civil liberty.

The Premier replied that the facts regarding the incident had been called for from the District Magistrate and in the absence of the information, a debate would not be of much help. He assured the member that if there had been any violation of the right of civil liberty, the Government would see that it was not infringed. The Government stood for the protection of the Civil Liberties of the people and so long as the right was not misused, they would continue to protect that right. It would make no difference whether the volunteers belonged to the Muslim League or any other organisation.

On the Premier's assurance that the Government would see that the right of Civil Liberty of every volunteer was safe and make a statement as soon as information was received, the mover withdrew his notion.—A.P.

SPEAKERS' CONFERENCE

Heavy Agenda Before Delhi Session To Meet On Jan. 6.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Presidents' and Speakers' Conference to be held here on January 6, will be largely attended. Invitations have also been issued to Deputy Presidents and Deputy Speakers. Except Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, all Provincial Presidents and Speakers and their Deputies have intimated their willingness to participate.

The agenda will be sent to Speakers and Presidents in a day or two.

HEAVY AGENDA.

It is believed that 3 days will not suffice for close consideration of about 125 items, to be placed before the Conference, but since several Provincial Legislatures have scheduled their winter sessions for January 10, the Conference will be adjourned on 8th January.

The decisions of the Conference will not be binding and the object is to pool the experience of various Presidents and Speakers so that as far as possible, uniformity of interpretation of legislative rules may be achieved.

Importance is attached to the preliminary Conference by Congress Speakers coming off earlier to the main meeting, where tentative decisions in regard to prayers and the option of languages for speeches will be disclosed.—United Press.

'HARTAL' AT A.-I. EXHIBITION

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

Stall-holders at the All-India Exhibition of Arts and Industries organised by the Industries Department of the Punjab Government declared a "Hartal" to-day for redress of certain grievances.

The main grievance is that the gate fee, which is two annas, is excessive and that it should be reduced to one anna, so that the number of visitors to the Exhibition may increase.

Other grievances include the treatment by the police of stall-holders, inadequate number of passes issued to them, defective electric arrangement, demand of meter deposit, etc.—A. P.

BIHAR MONEY-LENDERS' BILL

PATNA, December 20.

The Bihar Legislative Assembly to-day discussed the Money-Lenders' Bill moved by the Finance Minister for reference to a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

The Bill aims at giving relief to debtors, to prevent exaction of usurious rates of interest and regulate the business of money-lending. Discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

HUNGER-STRIKE POSTPONED

Replying to a question regarding political prisoners in Hazaribagh, Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary said the Government had held out no promise to release political prisoners before December 10. The proposed hunger-strike, which was to commence on December 11, had been postponed indefinitely.—A. P.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEBT RELIEF BILL

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, introduced in the Legislative Assembly to-day a Bill to provide for relief to the indebted agriculturists in the Province.

He moved that the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both Houses consisting of fourteen members to consider the Bill and it was their desire that the Select Committee should sit from day to day till the end of the year if necessary, completing the report before January 1, to enable the House to take the Bill into consideration at the end of January.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned till 5 to-morrow evening.—A. P.

NO BRIGHT FUTURE FOR WHITE METAL

Bullion Exchange President Demands Restoration Of 16d. Ratio

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. was held at the registered office of the company on Monday afternoon After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the Chairman, Mr. Shivpratap B. Joshi, in moving the resolution for the adoption of the account and the report for the S. Y. 1993 said:—

Chairman's Speech

The year under review has been a year of inertia for gold and silver markets. Although there have been minor fluctuations influenced by American Exchange, there is nothing to report as a very big factor. The situation so far as gold is concerned is not colourful and therefore needs no comment. But silver has some story to tell. The American Government have made no change in their silver purchasing policy during the year. They have, however, maintained their purchasing price of 45 cents at which price they have been buying silver when offered at New York.

NO FUTURE FOR WHITE METAL.

In the year under review India being full of stocks, has not been supporting the market. In fact it is like a one man's market which may turn out to be dangerous in the long run. The silver production in the world has not decreased and in case of the mines of the United States of America, it has increased appreciably as a result of the fancy price of 77 1/2 cents which they have been getting from their Government for what they produced. The Mexican, Canadian, and other South American miners have been selling their products to the U.S.A. Treasury at 45 cents. Notwithstanding purchases by the American Government the price of world silver has declined. It seems, therefore, that the Government have failed in their policy inasmuch as they have not been able to raise the price so as to attain the object of the Silver Purchasing Act. Since American Policy compelled China to go off silver standard, there is no bright future in store for the white metal unless America secures by international agreement a place for it in metallic currency. In the absence of such an agreement the silver of the Chinese Government will tend to enter the coffers of the American Treasury in addition to the world production which may place America in a very awkward position. Therefore, there seems no rhyme or reason in the American Treasury continuing the purchases. Therefore, it is doubtful if the American Treasury will renew the contract with South American miners at the rate of 45 cents at which they are purchasing at present. It has been made known recently that the American treasury is thinking of reducing the price of silver of domestic mines from 77-1/2 cents to some lower level. If that price is reduced considerably it is not reasonable to expect them to offer the same price for the world silver including that of the South American Mines.

RESTORE 16D. RATIO.

India exceeds all other countries of the world in the habit of hoarding previous metals. Since the rise in the price of gold some years ago she has been replacing gold by silver, if the price of silver goes to the rock bottom level on account of the reasons stated above the peasants and poor people who have their little savings in the white metal will suffer most. It is, therefore, that I think it my bounden duty to repeat my old demand that the Government should reduce the exchange ratio to 16d. which will keep the price level of silver in our country proportionately higher and there will be less import of the white metal which has lost its value as currency. This step will in fact be a double blessing. The resulting rise in the price of primary products will benefit the peasantry and the value of their savings in white metal will not deteriorate. The industry of the country also will have brighter future.

As you all know the Government of India thought it proper to raise the duty on silver by 50 per cent during the year. It was in 1935 that the duty was reduced from five annas to two annas mainly to counteract the widespread activities of smugglers. The then Finance Member justified his action in reducing the duty saying that it was businesslike to do so. It is not easy to see how circumstances have changed in 1937 as to justify an increase in duty which amounting as it does to Rs. 200 per bar still offers the smugglers a great temptation.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

In the political field the outstanding event of the year is the acceptance of office by the Congress I cannot help saying a few words of tribute to the various Congress Ministries in the different provinces. During the brief period of their office they have convinced all like of their abilities to shoulder responsibilities and their sincerity of purpose. Their task is certainly a very difficult one. In the first place they have to work under a constitution which leaves much to be desired even in the field of provincial autonomy. Then they have to keep the balance even as regards the various interests that have contributed to the success of the Congress. I hope, however, that in spite of these handicaps they will steer their ship successfully through the troubled water that lies ahead.

DARK AND OMINOUS CLOUDS.

I should not close my speech without a reference to the dark and the ominous clouds that hover in the international horizon. The daily increasing tension in the Mediterranean and the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Far East are matters of great concern to all the observers of world events. Every nation is feverishly piling up armaments and a mighty apprehension as to the potentialities of the daily occurring events is making the world restless. Japan has effectively broken the back of Chinese resistence while rest of the world looks on in utter helplessness. Italy has formally withdrawn from the League. All these events indicate the possibility of another world conflagration. I hope, however, that the nations will still show wisdom enough to avoid such an eventuality.

Mr Chunilal B. Mehta supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously. The resolution regarding the allocation of the Profits and re-election of the retiring Directors were passed by a majority. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NEED OF RELIEF FROM DOUBLE TAXATION

Associated Chamber's Decisions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

For the first time for many years the Associated Chambers of Commerce concluded its session in a day.

The meeting adopted resolution viewing the practice of withdrawal of Tariff valuations, without notice, as prejudicial to the interests of trade and recommending to the Government of India that all Tariff valuations should, wherever possible, remain constant for a minimum period of a year and that any special circumstances should be dealt with by provincial adjustment; urging upon the Government of India the necessity of an early review of the present arrangement for granting of relief from double taxation borne by assessees taxed in both British India and Mysore or other Indian States, expressing belief that the present high rates of taxation, both direct and indirect, were retarding the economic recovery and further development of the country; urging upon the Government of India the necessity of making the practice of country boats plying at night without visible lights a cognisable offence and expressing the opinion that the Posts and Telegraphs services were still far from satisfactory and in particular that mutilations, especially in the case of code telegrams and delays in transmission and delivery, were far too common.—A.P.

(Viceroy's speech on page 14.)

ENJOY A SQUARE MEAL WITHOUT SUFFERING FOR IT

Extra indulgence in highly-seasoned food—a second helping of your favourite dish—a hearty meal after fasting or when you are tired—all these can be yours without suffering for them afterwards. It is not that the Golden Age has just arrived—it has been here for nearly 50 years, as many a hearty eater knows.

The secret is to temper good living with proper care for the digestive system, including the regular use of Andrews Liver Salt. The special stimulating effect of Andrews on the liver is one of its principal virtues, since it promotes a healthy flow of bile, increasing the digestive faculty, particularly of fats.

Andrews also corrects acidity of the stomach without causing undue alkalinity, and the tiny bubbles of carbon dioxide which it forms soothe the stomach and bowel. Finally, in the intestines where waste matter accumulates, Andrews Liver Salt, by a natural law known as *osmosis*, induces a temporary increase in the water content making elimination gentle and thorough.

Because Andrews does not irritate the bowel linings it is a perfectly safe laxative and is not habit forming. It can be given to children freely—they like its pleasant flavour—and it has the endorsement of the medical profession. All Chemists and Stores stock Andrews Liver Salt, the largest selling effervescing salt in the world.

INVITATION FROM GUIANA

Call For Women Delegate To Attend Indians' Immigration Centenary

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Standing Committee Member, A.-I. W. C., writes:—

"There is going to be a Conference at British Guiana in connection with the Centenary Celebrations of the Indian Immigration to that part. The celebration will take place on May 5, 1938, for which the British Guiana East India Association are making arrangements and will be glad to extend hospitality to any lady visitor. Anyone interested may write to me as soon as possible.

There is also going to be the International League Conference at Copenhagen sometime next year. The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference will consider the desirability of electing a delegate or delegates to represent A.-I. W. C. Anyone willing to go (if so decided by the A.-I. W. C.) may write to me to the Standing Committee of the A.-I. Women's Conference, 15th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Twelfth Session At Nagpur On 28th Instant

NAGPUR, December 19.

The twelfth annual session of the All-India Women's Conference will be held at Nagpur from December 28 under the Presidentship of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur of Kapurthala.

It is expected that 300 delegates and visitors from all parts of India will attend the sittings of the Conference. Mahatma Gandhi (health permitting), Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Sir Moropant Joshi and Sir Hari Singh Gour have very kindly consented to address the Conference on the opening date, December 28.

The President-elect and Lady Chitnavis, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Nagpur, will render their speeches in Hindustani. Mrs. Grace Lankester, the Liason Officer in England, who is in India will attend the Conference and is visiting some constituencies before the Conference begins. Prominent members of the All-India Women's Conference including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Vidyagouri Nilkanth Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, Begum Hamid Ali, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Sharada Mehta will take part in the deliberations. Visitors will be accommodated on small payment if applications are received by the 24th instant at the latest.

An exhibition of pure swadeshi articles organised by the Conference will be an additional attraction.—United Press.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

It is understood that the University of Calcutta will celebrate its Golden Jubilee some time in June next year. It will complete its 80th year on January 24, 1938. It was established a year after the Sepoy Mutiny. One of the first graduates of the University was the late Mr. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the writer of the "Bande Materam" song.—A. P.

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VICEROY'S APPEAL TO PRINCES

(Continued from page 14)

issues of such magnitude and such complexity.

Easy Working of Act.

All I can say to you, gentlemen, is, for myself, that my one anxiety will always be, consistently with the obligations which fall upon me under the Act to lend all the help I can, to the smooth and easy working of the act, and that equally is, I know, the attitude of every Governor in India. If I have an appeal to make to-day it is an appeal for goodwill and for patience, for a long view of the problems that lie before us all, for a realisation of the great potentialities of the scheme of provincial autonomy.

I am satisfied that that appeal, in the light of the realist approach which Governments of whatever party in every province have so far made to their heavy task, will not fall on deaf ears. Indeed, the response which so far been made to the provisions of the act is of such a character that I would hardly feel justified in making that appeal were it not that political experience throughout the world has abundantly shown that it is not enough to start well; that it is dangerous to think that because one has taken the first water so successfully, one is secure in the deeper ocean; movements which may lie ahead; or that one can regard ones own problems in isolation or otherwise than in terms of their relation to world movements and world political experience

Federal Part of Act.

What I have said so far has been directed principally to the operation of that portion of the Government of India Act of which we have had practical experience, even if over a brief period.

There lies ahead of us the achievement of an ideal which is the ideal which inspired the framers of the act; an ideal for which we owe a deep debt of gratitude to those spokesmen of the Indian States and of British India who participated in the deliberations which resulted in the present constitutional scheme

When I spoke to you a year ago, I said that in my judgment federation was not remote I have spared no effort in the period which has since elapsed for the solution of the problems inherent in the establishment of a federation. Those problems can never, in their nature, be simple

Their importance becomes if possible greater when the federation involves the combination and the co-operation not only of the great provinces of British India with their widely conditions and problems but of the historical Indian States with their long individual traditions; and the harmonisation so far as possible into a common scheme of British Indian and Indian State interests and concerns.

However great our anxiety (and none can be greater than mine and that of the Secretary of State) to achieve at the earliest possible moment, the culmination of the scheme embodied in the Act, by the placing of the Indian constitutional edifice of which provincial autonomy is the first and essential stage, of the coping-stone of Federataion, would be foolish to rush ahead without taking all possible pains for the preliminary elucidation of the various problems which present themselves.

I arranged, as you know, with the object of ensuring that in reaching our conclusions we had before us the fullest information as to the questions of concern to the Indian States, for the dispatch to the rulers of those States of emissaries of my own. I cannot over-estimate the value of the approach thus made and of the information which those emissaries in the light of their discussions with the rulers made available to me of the points to which the States attached importance

It has been no light matter to analyse the results of those visits, but I do not for a moment regret the delay which has been involved, for it makes it possible for us to say that in the evolution of the great scheme, the framework of which is laid down in the Act of 1935, there was no aspect of which we were not conscious or to the effect of which we were failing to give full value

You can rely on me to continue to urge forward with all the energy and all the personal interest, which I have in me with the completion of the scheme. I feel confident that the rulers of the Indian States, with their long tradition of statesmanship, and their clear realisation of the trend of world events and the fortunes of India, can be relied upon to play their part.

I have spoken little so far of those immediate commercial problems which are of such direct concern to you and to those whom you represent. I have done so deliberately becaue, in my judgment, vital as those immediate problems are, the matter of essential significance to all of us, is the present and the future State of India. Provincial Autonomy directly and immediately affects you and your affairs. That is no less true of Federation, and I am sure, therefore, that you will forgive me, if in the remarks which I have the honour to address to you to-day, I have devoted so much time to these general aspects of the situation.

INDO-BURMA RELATIONS

The Viceroy then proceeded to review events of importance to trade and commerce during the last twelve months. He referred to the political separation of Burma and the coming into force of the Indo-Burma Trade Regulation order since April last. He hoped on his behalf "Our trade relations with Burma will continue to show that commercial rivalry is not inconsistent with close and friendly co-operation.

INDO-JAPANESE COTTON AGREEMENT.

The Viceroy then spoke about the Indo-Japanese trade treaty which was formally signed in London two months ago, the Viceroy said: "Under that agreement we have been able to provide for reasonable safeguards for our textile industry and a measure of security for our cotton growers, and I think that we can claim, in the light of the general tone of well informed press comment in both countries, and of the manner in which the terms of the agreement have been received by the trade, that the agreement has given that reasonable satisfaction to both parties which is after all the only solid basis for the maintenance of friendly commercial relations between nations."

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

The Viceroy then remarked that exaggerated importance must not be attached to the protracted trade negotiations between the United Kingdom and India, because of its complexity and volume. "With patience and with understanding, we should be able to look forward to the establishment of a satisfactory and mutual basis of our relations with our practical customer."

The Viceroy then dilated on the organisation of trade intelligence organisation and the appointment of an expert economic adviser.

"The importance of the trade negotiations with the United Kingdom must ever be present to all of us to-day. Our discussions with the United Kingdom with the object of concluding a new agreement to replace the agreement concluded in 1932 in pursuance of the Ottawa Pact are still in progress."

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

I am accused from time to time of displaying an interest in agriculture which is close to a degree which leaves me little time to consider the improvement of industry. Agricultural problems are of the utmost importance to industry, and I am sure that it is vital to industry if real progress is to be made that agriculture in the countryside should be in a flourishing condition. Let me at once however repudiate any suggestion that, because I am interested in agriculture I do not take the closest and the most informed interest in the industrial problem. I would draw your particular attention to the discussions on industrial surveys and the connected subject of the development of schemes of apprenticeship, and the several schemes for helping young men of the educated classes to start and conduct small industrial enterprises. I am anxious to give all the help I can to the solution of the problem of unemployment, which as I have frequently indicated in the past is so great a source of anxiety, and which bears so hardly and so undeservedly on the middle class in this country.

Before I conclude I would like most heartily to associate myself with the tribute which your chairman has to-day paid to your new Governor. I have known him for many years, and he and I have worked together in the closest and most intimate touch during the time that I have been Viceroy. He takes the place of a great Governor who has, you will agree with me, rendered service of the utmost value to Bengal, and therefore to India. No one who knows Lord Brabourne can for a moment doubt that with his remarkable qualities, his energy and his wide experience, his contribution to the welfare of this presidency and of India will be outstanding. Indeed, I know of no man better equipped to hold the great charge upon which he entered last month.

Lord Lothian In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, December 19.

Lord Lothian arrived here this evening. He was received at the station by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others.

Lord Lothian has a four days' programme at Allahabad.—United Press

The embalmed body of the so-called "mad prince" Ahmed Seifeldin, brother-in-law of the late King Faud, was given a state funeral and buried in the Royal cemetery on arrival here from Istanbul to-day.

A representative of King Farouk, Cabinet Ministers and other Egyptian Princes were among those present.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA

Kay's Welcome Address To Viceroy

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Welcoming Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal, Mr J. Reid Kay, President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who presided over the Conference said:

On behalf of the delegates from the constituent chambers of this Association of Chambers of Commerce assembled here to-day, and also on behalf of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to extend a very hearty welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy and to thank him most sincerely for gracing our meeting by his presence for this second year in succession.

The great constitutional experiment of provincial autonomy to which my predecessor referred on this occasion last year has been successfully launched, and our humble endeavours, in our respective provincial spheres of activity, to co-operate in giving the experiment a good send-off have been greatly encouraged by the energetic examples set by our provincial Governors.

It is also my pleasant privilege to extend a most cordial welcome to His Excellency Lord Brabourne, and the Hon. Ministers of the Government of Bengal.

DAWN OF NEW ERA

The year that has passed will be memorable particularly by reason of the introduction of provincial autonomy on the 1st April, 1937, followed as it has been by a sure awakening of the masses to a knowledge of the power which the extended franchise has placed in their hands. With this awakening, the two foremost problems which must engage our immediate and active attention are labour and agriculture.

In the realm of agriculture, we all know and greatly admire the keen interest which His Excellency the Viceroy takes in anything affecting the countryside: and this interest is reflected in the many important matters which are constantly being brought to our notice. We fully realise the extreme importance of doing everything possible to improve agricultural conditions in this country.

As regards labour, we sometimes feel that the pace at which labour legislation is being introduced is perhaps faster than circumstances demand: but we also realise that labour is now fully alive to the advantages of collective bargaining which has been established in other countries, and we can only hope that wise counsels will prevail in pursuing this development in this country on sound and reasonable lines, keeping always in mind the need for cautious action in the initial stages of this great adventure.

COMPLEMENT TO LAW MEMBER

Last year my predecessor in office paid a well deserved tribute to the work of the Hon. the Law Member in piloting the Indian Companies (amendment) Act through the legislature. This year I desire to record our great appreciation of the skill and fairness with which the Hon. Law Member has so successfully piloted the Insurance Bill through both Houses.

Our next great experiment is in the establishment of federation in India and, although indications up to now would point to the fact that federation is still somewhat far distant, His Excellency has indicated, elsewhere, that it may not be so far off as we imagine, and he may perhaps find it possible to throw some further light on this important question to-day.

With war clouds looming large on the horizon, it would seem almost out of place now-a-days to talk of improvements in international trading conditions. But I venture to suggest that the British Prime Minister's recent announcement of a trade agreement being likely to materialise between great Britain and the United States of America, within about four month's time, offers grounds for optimism and for the hope that other countries will see the value of following the admirable lead of these two great countries in their determined effort to stabilise trade conditions. —A. P.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE & KAPILRAM VAKIL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in consultation with its Member-bodies, has elected Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil to represent it for a period of five years on the reconstituted Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore which will be reconstituted from the 1st January, 1938 under the regulations.—United Press.

JAPAN'S WAR

(Continued from page 6)

correspondent who reports this fact states that the best troops are thus held in reserve for use in case of need against Russia. That is the only probable explanation, and there are other facts to confirm it.

If the Soviet Union were to make the slightest move to succour China, these young, recently-trained men would be hurled against the Red Army. If the struggle is postponed for a few years, they will still be fresh and available.

But is Russia the only enemy whom the Japanese perceive in the rear of the Chinese armies?

Those who know the Far East best are the first to warn us that over the heads of the Chinese the Japanese are striking at the British Empire.

Some of their newspapers have even said so plainly. They are exposing the decadence of a Power which revealed at the Brussels Conference both its wish to stop them and its impotence.

What is at stake is not merely the trade of Shanghai and a capital investment that total £250,000,000; it is a prestige that rests on a century of ascendancy.

Such imperial assets do not concern Socialists, but we have the right to reproach the ruling class and the Government with their blindness.

With one hand, Japanese militarism crushes China; with the other it threatens both the Soviet Union and the British Empire. This it can do only because our rulers will not, to save China, make common cause with a Socialist Power.

Until they are ready to act in the Far East with the Soviet Union as well as the United States, this tragedy will roll on to its inevitable end.

That cannot be the crushing of the Chinese nation. It will survive, and it will fight on, firmly knit in a People's Front.

The wise and the mighty have flinched, while the dockers of Southampton played the man.

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BULLOCK ATTACHED FOR DEBTS

(From Our Correspondent)

GODHRA, Dec. 18.

While all attachments and auction sales of lands and other movable goods appear to have been suspended in this area a case of Sahukari high-handedness was revealed at a public meeting of more than a thousand peasants held recently at Orwada, under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha.

It was ascertained that two bullocks belonging to one Ruplal Fakhar were attached and removed by a bailiff of the Civil Court in execution of a decree secured by his creditor. This was obviously illegal as the Civil Procedure Code forbids the attachment of agricultural cattle in execution of civil decrees.

Cash and grain have also been attached in Orwada village.

The matter has been taken up by the Godhra Peasants' Union.

SHIMSHA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Mysore Maharaja Lays Inauguration Stone

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

"One of the greatest achievements of science is the harnessing of the forces of nature to the service of man. Of no force of nature is this more true than of that which we know by the name of electricity

"This great force is in its way a creator, a destroyer and a preserver" observed the Maharaja of Mysore, laying the inauguration stone of the Shimsha project at Shimshapura (about 70 miles from Bangalore) this evening.

After tracing the history of the science of electricity in Mysore the Maharaja made some remarks on the nature and purpose of the Shimsha scheme. In thinking of its future, he said, he would only ask them to bear in mind some of the many hard things that had been said about the uses to which we humans had put the limitless gifts of God which had been conferred upon us through science.

They were summed up in the statement that the disparity between our mechanical skill and our social wisdom was the scandal of the century. "Let us take steps," added the Maharaja "to avoid any such reproach in respect of this work."

History of Project.

Owing to the rapid increase in the demand for power, the Government of Mysore recently sanctioned this new project, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 56 lakhs, for generating 23,000 h. p.

ARMED POLICE FOR BELAPUR

Sugar Factory Strike Developments

(From Our Correspondent).

BELAPUR, Dec. 19.

All the farm-labourers, numbering more than two thousand, employed in the sugar-cane plantations of the Belapur Sugar Company at Harigaon, have been on strike since Friday last, resulting in a complete stoppage of the supply of cane and hence closing down of the factory.

The immediate cause of the strike was the attempt of one overseer on Thursday last to exact unpaid work from the labourers employed in constructing sugar-cane beds. The men, numbering 100, immediately downed tools; and by the next morning the strike spread throughout the plantation area covering ten thousand acres.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Sunday morning when Mr. V. M. Bhuskute Secretary of the Belapur Kamgar Union, and Mr. S. V. Deshpande of Ahmednagar spoke on the necessity of solidarity and firm action. The demands of the strikers were formulated and a strike committee was formed. It was decided to open negotiations with the Manager.

Processions of strikers are being taken round the area in the morning and evening, and the strikers are resolute and peaceful. A large party of armed police arrived from Ahmednagar on Saturday.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN SRINAGAR

JAMMU, December, 20.

The District Magistrate Srinagar has withdrawn Section 144 promulgated in the silk factory area, following the labour trouble in November last.

All the labourers have returned to work and all sorts of demonstrations ceased.—A. P.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sanctions Against Japan

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In 1935, Italy inspired by the Duce to fulfil her "civilising mission", defied international treaties, and rained down sharpnel, bombs and poison gas on Abyssinia.

In 1937, Japan profiting by so luminous an example, in order "to assist the material and moral development of Chinese nation" plunged headlong into her horrific campaign in China. Though this modern "civilisation" is hurling day by day thousands into untold calamity, Anglo-Italian and Anglo-Japanese friendship at all costs be preserved. Yet despite harmonious relations diplomatically maintained the discordant cries of the victims cannot be silenced, nor can "the realities of the situation" be disguised; unchecked aggression seals the fate of not only millions of Abyssinians and tens of millions of Chinese, but civilisation itself is mortally threatened.

The commonsense and humanity of the people has before now asserted itself against the false diplomacies of governments. Now is the time surely for all men and women of goodwill of whatever colour or creed to insist that effective measures for bringing pressure to bear be immediately utilised and a way be found and faithfully followed in concert with the League and the Government of the U. S. A. to arrest the fatal contagion of this modern "civilisation".

In the darkest hour of Abyssinian history many Chinese expressed their sympathy for that ancient Empire by joining the Friends of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League. Now that China is fighting for her ancient independence and culture against desperate odds, the Friends of Abyssinia reciprocate sympathy for the cause of China. As we protested against the betrayal of Abyssinia and called for full sanctions against Italy, so we call for public and private boycott of Japanese goods, and an embargo on all war materials destined for Japan.

We would remind His Majesty's Government that as in the case of Abyssinia, so in that of China, we are bound in common with all members of the League to preserve the integrity of a fellow member; we could demand that the fruits of aggression must not be recognised. "Set in the midst of evil, we must evil do" Sophocles spells for mankind defeatism and darkness. To-day the world needs above all a revival of hope, a reaffirmation of the code of civilisation. It is time our leaders dared to turn the world back from inevitable cataclysm to which condoning aggression must lead, to the basic principles of the League by which alone international order and peace may be secured. Then might there be throughout the entire globe—not excluding Italy and Japan a reorientation towards the light of true civilisation.—Yours etc.

HAZEL NAPIER,
Hon. Secretary, Friends of Abyssinia League of Service.
London, December, 10.

Indian Merchants' Chamber And Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reported adoption of Mr. Manu Subedar as the Congress candidate for the vacancy in the Central Legislative Assembly from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, raises important questions of national policy which deserve the consideration of the Congress and the Chamber authorities.

1. Up to now, including the last general election in 1936, the Congress as Congress never officially intervened in the election from this special constituency. Though the candidate elected for the Bombay Assembly in November 1936, may have been one with full Congress sympathies, he certainly was one without the official Congress label. The public is not aware of any change within the last twelve months which could explain or justify such a change of policy on the part of the Congress.

2. Even as far as the Congress is concerned, the procedure hitherto has been for the Congress to invite applications for any vacancies that may have to be contested in order that the best available candidate may be selected.

In the present instance, however, no such invitation for application has been issued so that those responsible for the choice could not possibly have had before them other men in this constituency who may have been fully willing and qualified to see this election as a Congress nominee. The gentleman reported to be adopted as the Congress nominee has adopted the Congress label, and must have signed the Congress pledge only for this specific purpose on this occasion, and he has been well-known until to-day as not a Congress man. Is it, therefore, not due to the constituency as well as to the country not to speak of the Congress itself that a proper opportunity should have been afforded to the electorate before a final choice of this importance should have been made?

3. As already observed this is not a matter merely of Congress tactics or procedure in elections. It is a matter of the most momentous concern to National Unity. This is one of the few instances of Joint Electorates for all communities who may have members of their own in this body; and it is possible that some individual members of this body, who may be of the minority committee, may prove themselves acceptable to the Congress and the electorate. Unless a proper chance is afforded to such individuals to put forth their application before the Congress, there would not even be a nominal opportunity to such people to put themselves forward and justify the faith of those who believe not only in the Congress but also in the Congress as really standing for National Unity on an honourable basis.—Yours, etc.

NATIONALIST BUSINESSMAN.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of your Poona correspondent regarding the sabotage of prohibition in the West Khandesh District contains several true facts There was an orgy of drink and dissipation on the very first day the arrangement came on force. Nights were made hideous by the shrieks and howling of the drunken Bhils who were lying in the public roads of the whole town—many with broken heads, who had to be removed to the hospitals. Although the licensee are responsible to see that the liquor served out to the Bhils does not create intoxication, large quantities of liquor is sold out and the shops kept open until the whole stock is finished.

Another feature of the new arrangement was that liquor licences were issued to some selected special persons and most of the old licensee were turned out. The selection of an M.L.A. of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from West Khandesh, indeed, sprang a surprise to the public. The old licensee of Nawapur town shop No. 2 who had so far conducted the shop very satisfactorily was turned out even though he was a Government pensioner, for reasons best known to the Excise Department. Nawapur is not an excluded area. The liquor sale during November was nearly 300 per cent over that of last year. It is, therefore, the paramount duty of the Khandesh Congress Committee to make a move in this matter, and urge the Assembly members to question this sort of policy of the Excise Department in the next Assembly session.—Yours, etc.,

D. P. GINWALA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Wanted Details

B. S. TURKHUD, J.P., requests the Cricket Club of India to issue a statement regarding the insult to Major Nayudu. The correspondent suggests that a general meeting of the members of the Club should be called to consider this question. "Likewise it is also necessary that Major Nayudu should issue a statement clarifying his own position."

We have received a large number of similar letters on this subject. Those noticed so far in these columns should, however, suffice to indicate the prevailing public opinion.—Editor "B. C."

Hamida-Venkappa Bout

R. S. V. appeals to the management of the wrestling tournament at the Azad Maidan to stage one more fight between Venkappa Burud and Hamida, as, in the correspondent's opinion the former was improperly rushed out from the arena, and badly hurt in the consequent fall.

Nayudu's Exclusion Insult Of Idol

M. P. VAGH, hopes that the Cricket-loving public of Bombay will not take this insult of their idol,—for which the Cricket Club of India is solely responsible,—lying down. "If the C.C.I. desires only to please the High gods in the Punjab and nearer Bombay in Kathiawad, it is better we should have no cricket at all." The correspondence considers that an injustice has been done to another veteran, Prof. Deodhar, also, who by his faultless century has proved that he is yet in great form.

Colossal Stigma

P. S. R. RAO, considers Nayudu's exclusion to be "a colossal stigma" on the sporting world.

Repair The Wrong

R C. DESOUZA (Ahmedabad), feels Nayudu's exclusion to be a grave mistake and requests the Board of Control to repair the wrong done to him by asking him to captain the Indian eleven during the third Test.

Unequalled Yet

C. P. S., expresses his keen disappointment and indignation over the exclusion of Major Nayudu, who has still no equal in the double capacity of an all-rounder and a Captain, from the second Test.

A Great Sportsman

M. RAJABUX (Ahmedabad), deplores that the "Brabourne Stadium should have closed its imposing gates on Major Nayudu, one of the greatest sportsmen India has produced."

Pentangular Commentary

TULSIDAS GULABDAS, appeals to the All-India Radio to broadcast the commentaries of the Pentangular Tournaments for the whole day and believes that the radio-fans won't mind if the musical programmes are temporarily curtailed.

A Prohibition Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress policy of introducing prohibition would inevitably involve the unemployment of many wine merchants and liquor vendors. This socio-economic aspect of the scheme has not uptill now received due attention. It is worth considering whether these unfortunate brethren cannot be usefully engaged in the preventive staff of the Prohibition scheme. This will not only relieve their hardship and misery but also secure for the Government the services of persons best suited for the offices in question. These persons thoroughly well know their customers and through them the secret places of illicit distillation. It is only a matter of common knowledge that many cases of illicit distillation have been detected through their information and assistance.—Yours etc.

CHANDRAKANT J. BHATT.
Dholka.

Bhagwat Gita In Persian

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have come across a rare manuscript of the Bhagwat Gita into Persian by Shah Alí Dastgir, a writer who lived at Agra in the beginning of the eighteenth century or before it. The copy is incomplete as the last chapter is missing from it. Moreover it is damaged at some places and has got a few other defects. I shall be obliged if any of your readers will be good enough to let me know whether any manuscript of this Gita is in any library or in possession of any person.—Yours, etc.

MAHESH PRASAD,
Department of Persian.
Hindu University,
Benares.

U. P. Govt. To Face Another Strike?

B. N. W. Railway Workers Demand Substantial Increment In Wages

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The U. P. Government is apparently faced with another labour trouble of serious magnitude in the form of a threatened strike of Railwaymen of B. N. W. Railway.

It is understood Mr. Bishwanath Mukerji, M.L.A., President of the B. N. W. R. Association has received a letter from the Premier enquiring from him about the present trouble and requesting the president to see the Premier at an earliest convenience.

It is surmised the authorities of the B. N W. R. approached the Premier in connection with the impending strike in January next.

Railwaymen's grievances centre round low wages. They demanded substantial increment.

THROUGH KISAN SABHA PLATFORM

Why Attempt To Undermine Congress Influence?

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

"I can say it with my seventeen years of Congress experience that, never before such an open attempt to undermine Congress influence, prestige and discipline was publicly made as to-day by people who would call themselves Congressmen through Kisan Sabha platforms. The time has come when a definite line was taken in respect of those who would by word or deed, implication or innuendo undermine the position of the Congress, which alone is capable of bringing relief to the teeming millions of India. Whether any member of the Congress Executive can be allowed to be a member of Kisan Sabha, over the activities of which Congress has no control, is a question that needs immediate attention of the Congress authorities," declared Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary, U. P. Government, while addressing about 4,000 Kisans who had assembled at Mitauli, a village in the Lucknow disterict.

He made an impassioned appeal to the tenants to pay off their current dues and informed the tenants that rents of rabi 1344 and kharif 1345 were recoverable in the ordinary course of law.

He also warned the zamindars to read the signs of time and desist from their old ways, not to attempt illegal realisations and not to act as so many King Canutes." —United Press.

BAN ON ASSAM WOMEN REMOVED

SHILLONG, Dec. 20.

The Assam Legislative Assembly unanimously passed to-day the Assam Municipal (removal of female ineligibility) amendment bill of 1937, which will enable women to become members of municipal bodies in the province. —A. P.

FOR COMMISSIONERS' ESTABLISHMENTS

Assam Assembly Passes Supplementary Demands

SHILLONG, Dec. 18.

The Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly ruled to-day that the presentation of the Supplementary Demand for Rs. 25,300 by the Government for the establishments of two commissioners for four months from September to December was in order as further expenditure had become necessary.

The Assembly had refused supply for the Commissioners' establishments during the Budget Session in August.

The Assam Legislative Assembly passed to-day Supplementary demands for Rs. 25,300 for commissioners' establishments and for Rs. 5,850 for a third cottage ward in the Ghauhati Civil Hospital to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Manik Chandra Barua.

The report on the Land Revenue Committee was under discussion when the House adjourned.—A. P.

CONGRESS CAPTURES 13 OUT OF 16 SEATS

Motihari Municipal Elections

PATNA, Dec. 19.

From a message received to-day at the headquarters of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at Sadaquat Ashram, it is learnt, that in the general election of the Motihari Municipality the Congress secured 13 out of 16 elective seats.

Out of Congress members returned two are Mohamedans, one Harijan, one lady and one Bengali. —United Pres.

Rajen Babu Receives Ceylonese Buddhists

SIWAN, Dec. 18.

The Ceylonese Buddhist deputation, which have come to India in connection with the restoration of Buddha Gaya to the control of Buddhists, reached Siwan this afternoon 'en route' to Zeradei, the village home of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The deputationists were received at the railway station by Mr. Chakradhar Saran, Rajen Babu's Secretary, and drove to Zeradei.

They are leaving to-night for Patna to meet the Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Singh, Prime Minister, Bihar.—United Press.

TEN-YEAR PLAN OF RURAL UPLIFT

Venkataramani To Found An Ashram

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, Mylapore, Madras writes:

I intend founding an Ashrama which will devote its services to Rural Reconstruction and Indian Renaissance and work for a New India through the renovation of her village life. As a first step towards this ideal I propose.

To bring together a group of scholars and thinkers and prepare a concrete and comprehensive Ten-Year Plan of rural uplift, and place it before the Provincial Ministries and the Country for suitable legislative and executive action.

To create a small band of workers in each District and organise rural units as far as possible both for study of local conditions and for propaganda. It is hoped to bring out a report for each District suggesting the main lines of constructive work.

To stimulate the output of books in the mother-tongue, in the first instance those helpful to boys and girls.

To organise in important pilgrim and cultural centres special lectures on the heritage of India and the different aspects and tendencies of the present Renaissance.

I hope to form central branches of this Ashrama in each linguistic area as far as possible.

May I request my friends to help me in this endeavour in all possible ways?

AGRICULTURIST DEBT RELIEF

Madras Landlords See Premier

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

A deputation of Madras Landholders' Association met the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari this afternoon to represent their views on the Agriculturist Debt Relief Bill.

A Memorandum setting out their views on the Bill was presented to the Premier and discussion took place on it and lasted for nearly an hour.

The deputation was led by the Raja of Venkatagiri.—A. P.

PARTY WITHIN CONGRESS

To Uphold Truth And Non-Violence

MADRAS, December 17.

Just like the Congress Socialist Party which is supposed to be the radical element in the Congress, another party is likely to be organised within the fold of the Congress for the exclusive purpose of influencing the Congress to the Gandhian ideals of truth and non-violence as political creed.

A meeting of some Congressmen of Kerala who implicitly believe in the theory of truth and non-violence and the ideology and methods of Mahatma Gandhi considered the question of organising into a well-knit political group of all those who accepted the political ideology and methods of Mahatma Gandhi.

It was decided that such an organised group was a growing necessity and subsequently a provisional committee of eight with power to co-opt members was formed. A manifesto will be shortly published setting forth the Committee's ideals and programme.—United Press.

SUPPORT TO WARDHA EDUCATION SCHEME

Teachers' Committee To Submit Report To Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM. (By Mail.)

The Government of Cochin published this week at statement showing the actual receipts and expenditure for the year 1936-1937.

Presenting the budget estimates for the year 1937 in August last, the Finance member expected that the receipts and expenditure for 1936 will be Rs. 1,01,40,400 and 1,00,94,300 respectively. But actual transactions have resulted in an income of Rs. 1,01,01,504 and an increased expenditure like Rs. 1,02,17,427. The dealings have thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,15,923. The decrease in income was mainly due to a decrease in the Customs Revenue and the increase in expenditure, chiefly due to the additional expenditure under Public Works.

WARDHA SCHEME.

A committee of seven leading teachers of the State has now been appointed by the all Cochin Teachers' association to discuss the Wardha scheme of Education in its entire details and suggest measures to make it applicable in the State. The committee is to submit its report within 2 months and has been asked to elicit opinion from all the various groups of teachers in the state. The report submitted by the committee will after approval by the all-Cochin Teachers' Association be submitted to the Government.

TO EXEMPT KHADI FROM TAX

Sidhwa's Resolution In Sind Assembly

KARACHI (By Mail).

The "United Press" understands that Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Secretary, Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, has tabled a resolution for the February session of the Assembly, recommending to the Sind Government that no tax should be imposed on the imports of Khadi to the towns in the Province, with a view to encouraging the poor man's cottage industry.

The resolution which has been admitted by the speaker, it is learnt, has been communicated to the Karachi Municipal Corporation for information and opinion, by the Sind Government.

Stormy Elections At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Dec. 20

Scuffles in three wards marked the election of twenty delegates from Cawnpore City to the Haripura Session of the Congress yesterday.

The ballot box of the winning candidate in one of the wards was forcibly removed and thrown into the street. In another ward, a Hindu father was opposed by his left-winger son. but both withdrew in favour of a Muslim.

Four Muslims have been elected. —A. P.

Sholapur Congress Elections

(From A Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, December 20.

The Secretary of Sholapur District Congress Committee announces that candidates of Haripura Congress delegation should pay Rs. 5 for election expenses before 12 a.m. of December 23. If anybody fails to pay, the Committee will not grant his candidature for the "Signs" Committee is fixing everybodys signs The elections of rural and Barshi urban will be held on December 25 and Sholapur, Pandharpur urban also on December 25. Electioneering time will be 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for both days. The Congress Committee will later announce the polling stations officers' signs.

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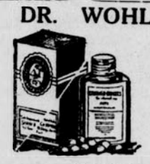
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D. I. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Fields and Factories

The Story Of The I. L. O.

Aims, Methods And Achievements Of The Great Geneva Organization

The International Labour Organization is a self-governing branch of the League of Nations. Any State that joins the League automatically becomes a Member of the I. L. O. But a State may join the I. L. O. without becoming a member of the League, or may withdraw from the League and still retain its membership in the I. L. O. Thus, the United States is a member of the I. L. O., though not of the League, while Brazil and Japan have left the League, but remain in the I. L. O.

OBJECTS OF THE I. L. O.

The I. L. O., like the League, was set up under the Treaty of Versailles. The aim of its founders was the establishment of universal peace based upon social justice. What they had in mind was not the creation of a super-State, but rather of an Association of States, which, through systematic procedure, could enable its Members to better labour conditions by international agreement. Consequently, they specified in the Charter, examples of improvements they deemed to be urgently required. These were:

"The regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures."

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

They also stipulated nine methods and principles for regulating labour conditions. Though some of these, as for instance the 48-hour week, have since been attained and even surpassed, at that time (1919) all were regarded as of "special and urgent importance." The nine methods and principles were:

(1) The guiding principle that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

(2) The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

(3) The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

(4) The adoption of an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

(5) The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

(6) The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

(7) The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

(8) The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

(9) Each State should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

A NON-POLITICAL ORGANISATION.

The policy of the I. L. O. is strictly non-political and economically non-partisan, as is ensured by its form of organization. Only a State can be a member, but, under its Constitution, the representatives of a State include employers' and workers' delegates. Today, its membership of 62 States includes every important industrial country except Germany.

MACHINERY OF THE I. L. O.

The machinery of the I. L. O. comprises three parts: (1) The International Labour Conference; (2) the International Labour Office; and (3) the Governing Body.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Conference, which may best be described as a "world labour parliament," meets at least once a year. Usually, the meeting is held in June in Geneva; but special conferences, as for instance the maritime sessions to discuss matters pertaining only to seamen, are sometimes held in interim. Each Member State is required to send four delegates to the Conference, two representing the Government, and one each the employers and workers. The employers' and workers' delegates are appointed by the Government on the nomination of the most representative employers' and workers' organizations.

The chief functions of the Conference are: (1) To consider and discuss the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office. This report is a survey, from the international standpoint, of the social tendencies of the world and its component parts; (2) To consider specific questions relating to labour conditions, with a view to drawing up international agreements; (3) To receive the reports made annually by member States on the way they are applying agreements made at previous sessions to which they are parties.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The International Labour Office is the permanent secretariat of the I. L. O. It is housed in Geneva in a building specially erected for it on a site given by the Swiss Government and the municipal authorities. At the head of the Office is the Director, who appoints the staff now comprising about 450 persons of more than 40 nationalities. The present Director is Harold B. Butler, an Englishman.

The principal duties of the Office are; (1) to prepare the ground for the Conference by collecting, collating and analyzing all the available data on questions with which the Conference is to deal; (2) to carry out the secretarial work of the Conference; (3) to follow up the decisions of the Conference and generally to act as the nerve-centre of the organization; (4) to collect and distribute information on all matters relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour; in other words, to act as a fact-finding agency and to make the results of its researches available to the world by publications and correspondence.

It may be pointed out here that in response to repeated demands made by the delegations of Indian employers and workers at successive sessions of the I. L. Conference, an Indian Branch of the I. L. O. was opened at New Delhi in 1928.

NATURE OF LABOUR CONVENTIONS

The machinery of the I.L.O. was designed for two purposes—the "legislative" business of drawing up international labour agreements, and the collection and distribution of information about labour conditions. The two purposes are closely linked; to a large extent the drawing up of agreements is impossible unless the information has already been collected. The agreements, however, are not "legislative" in the usual sense of the word. The delegates at the Conference reach certain conclusions, but those findings do not automatically bind the States which sent the delegates. The national authorities are obliged, by Treaty, to consider the findings, but they are free to reject or to adopt them. They have to take their own decision: if they decide to accept them and to bind themselves to observe the findings of the Conference, then they make themselves responsible to the world for seeing that within their territories the findings are carried out. In some cases this result is reached without a Convention being ratified by a State. In a sense, then, the object of the International Labour Organization is to promote national legislation.

CONVENTIONS AND RATIFICATIONS

To date, over 60 Conventions dealing with such subjects as hours of work, minimum wage, child labour, vacations with pay workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and social insurance of different kinds have been adopted by the Conference. During the last three years these treaties have been ratified at a rate of about 50 annually. Countries accepting such Conventions are, of course, free to adhere to or establish higher standards within their own boundaries. In fact, the existence of a common minimum standard protects higher labour standards in any country by tending to equalize production costs as between enterprises competing in the same international markets. In addition, nearly 60 recommendations, supplementing and enlarging the treaties, have been adopted by the Conference.

COLONIAL LABOUR PROBLEMS

FORCED LABOUR

The International Labour Conference has also dealt with colonial labour problems. In this connection reference should be made to the forced labour. Convention and the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention. The Forced Labour Convention was adopted in 1930 and provides for the progressive abolition of forced or compulsory labour, its immediate prohibition for private purposes and its strict regulation for Government purposes. France, Great Britain and the Netherlands are among the Colonial Powers which have ratified the Convention The Government of India has not ratified but has taken steps to secure the application of its principal provisions.

BOREK INSECT AND SUGAR-CANE

Considerable Loss Due To Prevalence Of Rest

Attention is drawn to substantial losses by sugar-cane growers and manufacturers due to the borer insect, in a recent issue published to-day of "Agriculture and Live-stock in India," issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

During February of this year Dr. Haldane, who is chief chemist to a large chain of sugar factories in the United Provinces and North Bihar, conducted a special survey to discover the extent to which cane was infested by this insect and the extent of the damage done by it.

The procedure adopted was to take specimens at random from carts or railway wagons and then subject them to a series of examinations. It was found that in the ten factories examined, approximately 59,359 maunds, or a financial loss per month of Rs. 3,50,000 —taking sugar at Rs. 6 a maund, was attributable mainly to the borer insects. It was estimated that for a season of five months, the loss due to borers and disease in these factories might be estimated at Rs. 17,50,000.

Dr. Haldane remarks upon the national aspect of this loss in so far as the excise and Imperial revenues suffer. He estimates that in the case of a loss of Rs. 17½ lakhs, with the sugar excise duty at Rs. 1/8 per maund Government loses Rs. 4,30,000. As there are altogether 65 factories in that area, calculating on the same basis he puts the loss to excise from sugar, as a result of the borer insect and disease, at Rs. 28 lakhs.

UNEMPLOYED IN COCHIN

Govt.'s Measure For Relief

ERNAKULAM, Dec. 3

"The problem of unemployment existing in India is very different from the problem of unemployment prevailing in advanced Western countries. In England and other industrial countries, when they calculate the number of unemployed, take into consideration only a particular class of people trained in a particular industry," observed Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, referring to a question in the Cochin Legislative Assembly, asking what measures the Government had taken to relieve unemployment.

The Dewan said in England the figure maintained by the Board of Trade upto April 1, 1937 was one and a half millions and it related only to definite persons trained in particular industries. In India as a matter of fact the word unemployment had got a wider meaning. It included all classes of labourers, both trained and untrained, skilled and unskilled.

GOVT.'S MEASURES

Narrating the steps the Cochin Government had taken, Sir Shanmukham Chetty declared the Government had undertaken capital works of very large magnitude. Thousands of labourers were employed in these works and cited the instance of the construction of road on the foreshore of Ernakulam, opening the Canal at Irinjalakuda, extension of railway line, the last costing more than Rs. 12½ lakhs. These were affording relief to thousands of unemployed.—A. P.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.).—Under the auspices of Brahmo Samaj of Hyderabad (Dn.) a condolence meeting was held in the Samaj Mandir, Hanuman Tekdi, on Dec. 17, when their sense of profound sorrow, at the demise of Sir Dr. J. C. Bose, was expressed by Prof. J. C. Kameshwar Rao, and Mr. D. V. Shrikhande in feeling condolence speeches.

MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR'S CALL TO TRADE UNIONISTS

Need For Plan To Counter-Act Reactionism

Mr. Mukundalal Sircar has issued the following statement:—

A close study of the political situation and critical analysis of the objective condition of the Trade Union movement in India forces one to the conclusion that a correct line of action has become a matter of immediate necessity to resist the latest offensive that has been flung at the working class by the reactionary forces of capitalism. It is all the more alarming that our task has been rendered more difficult and irksome by the combined forces of capitalism cum imperialism, which are being mobilised so systematically as to undermine the steady growth of our movement and even interrupt the day-to-day work in the field of Trade Union activity.

The 'communist bogey' and the slogan of the 'red agitator' are being raised in season and out of season by interested parties merely to create a prejudice in the minds of the public and to widen the gulf of difference among the intellectuals in the trade-union movement and to bring about and accentuate unbridgeable division among the rank and file of workers, especially when there is a definite move afoot in the country to achieve permanent unity and solidarity in the working class movement.

Further, at the time when the workers have committed themselves to join hands with the National Congress for carrying on an unabated struggle against Imperialism and its parasites for the achievement of national independence as the immediate objective and when the leaders of both the central bodies of the organised Indian working class movement have been making honest and earnest efforts for structural unity among themselves and when that united force could well be put to the wheel of the national struggle, it is most unfortunate to find ourselves face to face with a new situation created by the unwarranted attitude of the Government, capitalists and even Congress Ministries in some places.

COMMUNIST BOGEY

The 'communist bogey', fed and fattened by propaganda, is only to frighten the people and divert their attention to some ghost-like unreality and thereby weaken the movement so much so that the workers would ever remain under the grips of imperialism and its paralysing influences. My experience in the trade-union movement for the last twenty years leads me to believe and declare that except a few adorers of communist phraseologies and a few phrase-mongers of communism, no true communist has ever done any harm to the movement. On the other hand, his selflessness, sacrifice, suffering, clear political vision and capacity for giving a correct and bold lead at critical times, have proved to have saved many a disaster in the working class movement. As a matter of fact, in dealing with genuine grievances of workers in relation to minimum wage, leave rules, working hours, maternity benefits, health insurance, old age provisions etc. no two opinions are found between a communist and a non-communist. And service conditions and their betterment form the main plank of the movement and on that basis, all work together on a common platform of trade-unionism, irrespective of their personal views on the problems of higher politics. To point one's finger, therefore, at a particular group of politicals branded as 'Red' and an attempt to suppress and oppress them will not only be unjust and cruel, but utterly unmeaning and opposed to democracy and progress, decorum and decency.

If a reference is made to the recent list of trade unions registered in Bengal under the T. U. Act, it will be readily seen that all on a sudden the bulk of the list has swelled by an addition of about 50 Jute Mills Workers' Unions of recent origin apparently under the patronage and direct influence of the opposite interests or under the inspiration of the October sermon of the Labour Minister.

NEED FOR UNITY

Under the circumstances, the duty or Trade Unions is as clear as day. They must mobilise their forces to counteract reactionism and for that, a definitely set plan of action is imperative. And this depends entirely on a flawless and compact agreement, that should be brought about immediately between the All-India Trade Union Congress and National Trades Union Federation. In arriving at this much desired and long cherished rapprochement in the interest of the Indian working class movement as a whole, both the bodies have so far made honest efforts in past and the position to-day seems to be more hopeful than ever before, in as much as the A.I.T.U.C. Executive Council has in its meeting recently held in Calcutta passed a resolution urging for early attainment of structural unity on the basis of the Giri proposals. With a view to give effect to this resolution and to evolve a definite and comprehensive programme of effective organisational work throughout the country, the Council has decided to convene a conference of all the important trade-unionists in the country by the end of this year, if convenient to all concerned. Similarly some time ago, the Bombay Trade Unions Conference held under the auspices of the N.T.U.F. passed a resolution demanding early achievement of unity.

Since I have come out of jail, I have had a few personal talks and postal communications on the subject with a number of friends and the earnestness shown by them in the matter is very heartening and inspires one to the hope that unity will be an accomplished fact at no distant date in view of the pronounced and clear gestures made by both the central bodies.

As the annual sessions of both the central organisations viz. A.I.T.U.C. and N.T.U.F. are going to meet next month, I take the liberty to appeal to the Unions and their leaders to organise a strong opinion in favour of real and live unity, so that our activity may begin afresh from the commencement of the new year, with a solid united front to defeat the forces of reactionism and opportunism. And that alone brings us nearer to the goal of freedom.

NEW RAILWAY WORKS

Standing Finance Committee Approves Programme

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met for two hours to-day and approved the programme for new works for the next year 1938/39.

These include the proposed Dam near Patlapani for water supply of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,30,000, but in the next budget provision will be made for only Rs. 1,00,000.

The Committee also approved the construction of Santahar combined gauge engine shed on the East Bengal Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000. The budget provision, however, for 1938-39 will be Rs. 1,00,000. On the East Indian Railways it was proposed to make additions and alterations to the yard at Dehrion-Sone at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,50,000, though budget provision will be Rs. 2,50,000 for the next year.

Similarly Rs. 6,50,000 have been provided for the reconditioning of bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,50,000. These were approved by the Committee.

For the North-Western Railway, it was proposed to provide Rs. 6,50,000 for shop and shed machinery.

Another Rs. 6,00,000 were approved for urgent expenditure on unforseen items.

It is understood that a provision of Rs. 45,00,000 for the Sind Right Bank Feeders Railway in the next budget will be again examined, when the Committee meets in the first week of February.

The Committee meets to-morrow to consider the raising, doubling and bridging the main line between Sonepore and Chuptra on the Bengal North Western Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,03,094.—United Press.

CRAIK AT AJMERE

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMERE (By Mail).

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member with the Government of India came to this place on a private visit.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" correspondent about the object of his visit, he replied that he had come on a purely personal visit and that it was no connection with Federation.

Questioned about the possibility of Ajmer-Merwara being merged into U. P., he replied that there was no near possibility though there may be remote chances.

No Opposition To Hindi In Andhra

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Mr. C. J. Varkey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, who has just returned from a tour in Andhra Desa observed in an interview to the Associated Press: "There is no opposition at all for Hindi in Andhra Districts and in fact some schools have already introduced it voluntarily and boys have taken to it heartily." He added that the most striking feature of education in Andhra Desa was the large number of private institutions, which have risen up owing to private munificence not needing much of Government support. —A.P.

The ninth session of the All-India Oriental Conference will be opened at Trivandrum by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on the 20th December. Her Highness the Maharani will also be present.

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IN DIRECT TOUCH WITH MASSES

Broach Appeal To Bombay Congress Legislators

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH: Dec. 17.

The following resolutions were passed by a meeting of the Broach District Congress Committee, held under the presidentship of Dr. Chandulal Desai on Dec. 16:—

(1) That in the opinion of this Committee it is essential that the District Congress Committees who are in direct touch with the masses and have an intimate knowledge of the varying conditions prevailing in their local areas, and the needs and aspirations of the various classes of the rural population, should be consulted by the Bombay Legislature Congress Party on all important legislative measures.

(2) This Committee is of opinion that having regard to the condition of crops, slump in prices and the hard economic condition owing to successive bad years, the peasants are not in a position to pay the arrears of Land revenue, or demands on account of Tagavi and other loans for the current as well as previous years, and requests the Government not to realize from them more than the current years' revenue in the ensuing season.

(3) This Committee requests the Collector to make comprehensive inquiries about the areas affected by water-logging, especially in the Vagra and Ankleshwar Talukas, and to give due remissions to the occupants of those areas.

A committee was appointed at the meeting to carry out economic survey of representative groups of villages in all Talukas.

FIRST INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN CEYLON

Natesan's Tribute To Satyamurti

JAFFNA, Dec. 17.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here this morning and was greeted at the station by a large enthusiastic gathering including the members of the local Indian Association. They are staying here as the guests of Lady Ramanathan who held a reception this afternoon in honour of Mr. Satyamurthi in the Parameshvra College.

Later Mr Satyamurthi delivered the Sir P. Ramanathan Memorial lecture on 'India's Contribution to Human Cultures', Sir Wytialingam Doraiswami, Speaker of the State Council, presiding and it was attended by over 5,000 people.

Mr. Satyamurthi paid a tribute to the late Sir Ramanathan whom he characterised as the greatest gift of Indian culture to Ceylon. Sir Ramanathan earned the gratitude of the people of Ceylon, said the lecturer, by his unstined service to all communities.

Mr. S. Natesan, State Councillor thanking the lecturer remarked that Mr. Satyamurthi was the first Indian Ambassador to come to Ceylon to deliver the message of resurgent India under the aegis of the Congress rule.—A.P.

There were 571 cases of accidental fire resulting in a loss of 22 human lives, 254 cattle and property worth 1,40,140 rupees against 538 cases resulting in the loss of 12 human lives, 209 cattle and property estimated at Rs. 1,88,577 in the previous year in Mysore.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOURTEEN POINTS UP

Small Variations In Exchanges, Bullion Steady

TRADING IN WHEAT DULL

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

NEW YORK COTTON.
American futures displayed fairly good tendency at the opening being influenced by higher Liverpool cables and some Bombay Buying. Higher, general conditions were not conducive to any substantial rise. Later, movements were confined to a small range.

CROSS RATE
Opened steady but later eased slightly.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Opened quiet but later trading was dull in absence of any developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Opened quiet. Nothing doing with uncertainty, surrounding foreign cables which hamper the progress in value.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938

New York, Dec. 20.

Previous closing	8.22
To-day's opening	8.27
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	8.36
Difference	+14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Previous closing	4.67
To-day's opening	4.61
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.63
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 172-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 20.

New York cotton displayed fairly good tendency on some Bombay buying and better Liverpool cables with scarcity of contracts also aiding market but general conditions were not conducive to any substantial rise.

Operations in March began at 8.27 i.e. five points higher than previous closing prices advanced on trade and foreign buying with some covering but thereafter demand slowed down with movements narrow

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—
December (8.15/8.16) 8.15/8.14
January (8.28/8.26) 8.27/8.25
March (8.32/8.32) 8.29/8.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 20.
American December (4.65) 4.68
American January (4.67) 4.69
Sakels January (6.63) 6.70
Sakels March (6.59) 6.66

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Trade in Broach opened at 168/12 prices advanced on speculative buying and some covering but soon after gave way under commission house and jobbers selling however eventually prices rapidly improved on renewed buying activity following higher New York closed steady 171/6.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 20.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE
New Crop December (19 3/8 sellers) 19 1/4 paid sellers
Dunlop December (£22 sellers)
Lightning December (£21 sellers)

RUBBER
Spot (7 1/4 buyers) 7 1/4 buyers
Forward April June (7 7/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and value

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 11/16 sellers) £15 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet March 90 1/4 May 90 3/8 market kept steady in response to better overseas cables at weekend but trading was dull in absence of any new developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.94 3/8. Prices kept steady but there was nothing doing with uncertainty surrounding foreign cables checking activity.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec. 20.

Previous closing	4.99 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 13/16
To-day's closing	4.99 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Dec. 20.

Previous closing	4.99.62
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	4.99.82

FRANC RATE
London, Dec. 20.

Previous closing	147.13
To-day's opening	147.15
To-day's closing	147.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 20.

London cabled gold opened with sterling dollar at easier and then eased to 4.9..2 with sterling thereafter franc opened at 147.15 and remained steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-3 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.110) 11.110
New York on Bombay (37.74) 37.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 5/8) 0.53 5/8
London on Milan (4.95) 95.03
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin £190 1/2 buyers £190 3/4 sellers) £186 1/4 buyers £186 3/8
Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 13/16 sellers) £15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £45) £44 to £45
Glasgow Iron (sh. 112) sh. 112

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London:—
"America bought bears covered market quiet.

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 20.

Spot	(18 15/16d.) 19 1/16d.
Forward	(18 5/16d.) 18 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 20.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-9 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 20.

	10-0 p.m.
Silver ready	48 1 0
Silver Mags	48 1 0
Silver Posh	48 3 0
Gold ready	34 7 9
Gold Magsar	34 7 9
Gold Posh	34 8 0
Sovereign	22 6 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Bombay, Dec. 20.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 14 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 14 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Wheat January	5 1 9
Wheat May	4 14 9
Linseed May	7 14 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Liverpool wheat December closed at 90 1/2 as against the previous closing at 91 7/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs 98-6-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotations at 5 p.m. was also the same.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p
Opening	98 5 0
Highest	98 6 0
Lowest	98 4 6
Closing	98 6 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 1/4 as against the previous closing at 93 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 20.
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958/68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109 3/4) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107) £107 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 20.

London Stock Exchange was very quiet and inactive giltedged securities kept steady but there was nothing doing three and a half quoted at 99 1/8 unchanged

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (15-7 1/2) 15 7/8
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 58/9
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (17) 17
Princhin Johnson (38-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (71) 71-9
Realisation 1930 (£52 1/2) £50
Dunlop Rubber (33) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (36) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (22) 22-6
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£67 1/4) £66-3
British American Tobacco (109-4 1/2 108-9
Carreas 'A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (149 3/8) 148 3/4
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (22) 22
Distillers (105) 150-9
Brediords Dyers (£5) £5 1/4
British Celanese (£5) £5
J and P Coates Ordinary (40 1/2) 40 1/4
Courtlaulds Ordinary (46-1 1/2) 46-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6 1/2) 6 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26 1/2) 26 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 44 7/8) dol 44 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (52-6) 55
Tata Steel Preference (£102) £102

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (18) 18
Donaro Tea (40 7/8) 41-3
Empire of India (30) 30 5/8

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-7) 28-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES
Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £18-9
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 56-3
Rand Mines (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 91-3) 90-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (100) 100
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (33-1 1/2) 32/6
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (40) 40
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 78-1 1/2
Burma Oil (100 7/8) 116 7/8
Mexican Eagle (14-4 1/2) 12-1 1/2
Shell Transport (98-9) 100
Royal Dutch (£40 3/8) £41 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES
Great Western (£63 1/4) £63 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£29 7/8) £29 7/8
L N E R Deferred (£4 1/8) £4 1/4
Southern Dutch (£19 1/8) £19 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£128) £128
London Transport 'C' Stock (£80) £80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 20.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
General Motors (dol 33) dol 33 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/4) dol 33
U S Steel Common (dol 57 3/4) dol 59 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 107 3/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Oils And Kaffirs Again Claim Attention

(SPECIAL CABLES.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.

On the Stock Exchange a few leading oils and Kaffirs again claimed attention of Continental operators; otherwise the market was inactive, but prices were generally firmly maintained. The understone was cheerful.

Commodities were featureless, apart from the easiness of wheat, due to absence of demand for actuals. Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Firmer Tone In Coals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Jutes ruled steady but business was somewhat limited. Coals were decidedly firmer and large volume of business was recorded amongst popular issues at advancing reates. Teas were practically neglected. In miscellaneous section Indian irons ruled very firm on strong buying and in sympathy all over speculatives displayed firmer tendencies. Government securities were quiet but steady, following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government Paper 98/4 three and half per cent. loan 1947/50 106/5 four per cent. loan 1943 108/11, five per cent. loan 1045/55 120/12 small lot, five and half per cent. loan 1938/40 102/12.

Banks:—Reserve 122/8.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram 62 small lot, Dehri Rohtas 14/2.

Cottons:—Benares cotton silk annas 12, Dunbar 151/8, Kesoram 7/2.

Coals:—Aldih 4/10 Bengal 364 Bhalgora 6/1 Kokaro and Ramgur 19, Burrakur Pref. 135, Dhemo Main 13/8, East Indian 27/4, Equitable 40/12, Jainty Central 1/12, Katras Jeherriah 24/4, Mundalpoor 10/4, Nazira 9/4 Ex Div, New Beerbhoom 22, North Damuda 8/3, South Karanpura 7, Talcher 1/14, West Jamuria 31/10.

Jutes:—Agarpara 17/4; Auckland 167/8; Birla 16/6 small lot; Belvedere 325; Anglo-India 287; do pref. 145; Barnagore 118 Caledonian 328 small lot; Cheviot 162; Craig 1/2; Fort Gloster Ordy. 410 small lot; Gourepore 515; Hooghly Pref. 18/4; Howrah 45; Kamarhatty 445; India 290; Khardah Pref. 125; Lansdowne 146/8 National 20/8 small lot; Lawrence 335; Nuddea 36/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/9; Consolidated tin 7/2; India Copper 2/11; Rhodesia Copper 2/5; Tavoy tin 2/10; Bengal Potteries 5/8; Dalmia Cement Ordy. 11/2 small odd lot; do pref. 96 small lot; do defd. 2/14 small lot; Upper Ganges Electric 9/6; Burn and Company ordy. 2/3/8; Burn and Company six per cent. pref. 120 small lots; Hukumchand Steel ordy. 11/6; do defd. 3; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 126 small lot; Indian Iron 36/4; Indian Malleable Casting defd. 2/8; Indian Steel and wire products defd. 302; Marshalls 1/16; Steel Corporation ordy. 6/14; British India Corporation ordy. 31/13; Calcutta safe deposit 6/4; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 16; Indian wood prducts 25/4; Rohtas Industries 19/4; Spences Hotel 3/12; Star Trading and investment ordy. 26/12; India Paper pulp 126; Shiva Jute Press ordy. 150; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 251; India General Navigation ordy. 114; Ayam Sugar 19/4 small lot.

Teas:—Sonai River 18/8; Sungma 8/6; Tsen Ali 12.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent. 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/10; three and a quarter per cent. Rangoon Municipal 97/12 small lot; five per cent. Shiva Jut Press 193/8; five per cent. Star Trading and Investment 104/8; the share market will remain closed from Wednesday December 22 to 2nd January.

The share market will remain closed from 23rd December to 2nd January both days inclusive owing X'mas.—A. P.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 18

Our sugar market for Java Forward positions remained firm during the week with an improvement of about 2 annas per cwt. in December and of about 1 to 1½ annas per cwt. in distant positions due to improvement in Java market and enquiries from outports at increased limits. Java market was reported firm.

Our sugar market for Indian sugars showed somewhat better tendency due to reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta that markets were firm and sales were made by Syndicate for old crop. The prices in the local market improved by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt.

Arrivals of Indian sugar in Bombay during the period between January to November (i.e. for 11 months) 1937, estimated at about 9,25,017 bags as compared with 8,89,088 bags; 2,33,792 bags and 2,55,823 bags during the same period in 1936, 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling in the local market:—
Fine White Java sugar per cwt.
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 nominal
Shipment December Rs. 5-15-6 F B H Conf. terms.
Shipment Jan March Rs. 5-15-6 F B H Conf. terms.
Shipment April June Rs. 6-0-6 F B H Conf. terms.
Shipment July Sept Rs. 6-1-6 F B H Conf. terms.
Britannia Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16-8-0
Indian Sugars:—Ready Rs. 11-0-0 to Rs. 11-6-6
Tone: Firm.

"B.E.S.T." Company's Earnings

The gross receipts of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company during the month of November were Rs. 10,02,234 and Rs. 6,90,723 on the heads Electric Supply and traction respectively. The total up to the end of November of this year from January was Rs. 91,79,387 and Rs. 69,48,764 respectively. These figures represent an income of Rs. 9,17,152 over same period of last year.

JUPITER GENERAL'S PROGRESS

Mr. Shantidas Askuran Criticises New Insurance Law

"The Bill has made discrimination in favour of British Insurance Companies operating in India by treating them as Indian companies," said Mr. Shantidas Askuran at the 19th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., which was held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, on Monday, at 5 p.m. when he took the chair.

Having audited the Balance Sheet of the above company along with the Returns from New York and Mombasa and other branch agencies and Treaty Offices and having verified the bank balances and other investments comply with requirements as intended by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act.

Director report that a sum of Rs. 91,252-13-5 has been transferred to the Profit and Loss Account in the Fire Department with a Fire Fund which is kept at Rs. 91,252-13-5, equal to 70.22 per cent. after making necessary deductions.

In the Marine Department a sum of Rs. 31,507-5-5 has been transferred from the Profit and loss account keeping the Fund at Rs. 2,30,000-0-0, equal to 126.43 per cent. of the premium income after necessary deductions.

In the Accident Department a sum of Rs. 1,616-13-9 has been transferred to the Profit and Loss Account maintaining the fund at Rs. 1,20,000, equal to 64,61 per cent. of the premium income after making necessary deductions.

The total assurance in the Life Department, in force at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 79,49,195-4-0 and the Life Fund has been increased by Rs. 4,54,802-12-3. So the Funds of the Company have increased by Rs. 4,54,796-13-6.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas and Mr. Shantidas Askuran were re-elected and Mr. R. L. Ferard has been appointed an additional Director of the Company. Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit have audited the accounts and were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Chairman, while delivering his speech said the Report and Accounts of the Company being read and passing on to a review of the general insurance conditions in India, it is gratifying to find that the Government of India have now passed the comprehensive Bill involving great deal of responsibility on the management of insurance companies. But the Bill has made discrimination in favour of British insurance companies operating in India by treating them as Indian companies. It was unfortunate, however, that the Law Member could not lend his support to a provision to cede at least 20 per cent. of the business obtained in India in the form of re-insurance to Indian companies. He also appealed to Indian businessmen and captains of industry to place their general insurance business with Indian companies first and appealed foreign firms to give their support by placing substantial lines of insurance with Indian companies to prove their sincerity.

While congratulating the Law Member for piloting the Bill so successfully in both the Houses of Legislature and adopting the Directors' Report, audited accounts, profit and loss account and balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June 1937, concluded by thanking all those who have contributed to the success of the Company.

Punjab Retrenchment Committee

LUCKNOW, December 20.

It is understood that a Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee consisting of Prof. Ramsaran, Messrs. R. V. Dhulekar, Laxmishanker Bajpai and Z. H. Lari have been appointed to examine the next budget and suggest measures of conomy and retrenchment.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee was held to-day and after some preliminary discussion postponed till January 6.—United Press.

BOMBAY.—Shri Datta Jayanti was celebrated under the auspices of the students, debating Society of the Kamgar Special English Classes under the presidency of Sjt. Dadasaheb Jagtap M.L.A., Editor, 'Kaiwari' on Friday the 17th instant from 8 to 11 p.m. at the Institute's Hall, when besides the staff, students and their guardians, many prominent persons from different localities were present.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Dec. 20.

Burmah Shell s.s. Badarpur of 4949 reg tons Capt H Lennox arrived from Rangoon with cargo of bulk oil and general

B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3215 reg tons Capt A C Miller arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

B I S N s.s Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Riv of 4083 reg tons Capt O Mignones arrived from Trieste via Venice Fiume Spalito Portsaid and Massawa with general cargo.

N Y s.s. Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons Capt H Shinohara arrived from Karachi with general cargo

P and O s.s. Bhutan of 2911 reg tons Capt F McEwan arrived from Otran via Kobe Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gamaria of 3234 reg tons Capt H Taylor arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Ozarda of 3038 reg tons Capt W B Tingle arrived from Nagoya via Osaka Kobe Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED
Bombay, Dec. 20.

L Triestino s.s. Riv of 4083 reg tons Capt O Mignone sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING
Bombay, Dec. 20.

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-12-37.

S S Pundit (TM) for Chittagong
S S Britannia (Anc L) for Europe and American Ports via Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Marmagoa.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec. 20.

1 Naringa 4118 Calcutta 22-12 M M
2 City of Bombay 4269 Karachi 23-12 K Nixon
4 Riv 4083 Karachi 20-12 L Triestino
5 Clan Maciver 2725 Marmagoa 23-12 J Finlay
7 Bhutan 2912 London 21-12 M M
8 Hilda 2974 Genoa 23-12 L Triestino
10 Dartford 2421 Antwerp 22-12 J Finlay
11 Almkerk 4046 Freemantle 20-12 L Edwards
12 Kunishima Maru 2440 Karachi 23-12 N Y K
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 22-12 M M
15 Dalgoma 3571 Antwerp 20-12 M M
16 Kandelfels 4783 Hamburg 24-12 L Edwards
17 Rosevillo 3507 Belwan 23-12 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

9 Janaki 530 M Coast 20-12 The Malabar Steamship

Prince's Dock

F Islami 3617 Jeddah 23-12 T Morrison
G Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 20-12 Merchant S N
H Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
K Alavi 2161 Jeddah 30-12 T Morrison
L Oostcappelle 348 M Coast N F Merchant S N
N/O Rahmani 3291 Red Sea Ports 27-12 T Morrison
Off/side K Jalamohan 3146 N F, N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 21-12-37 M M
Chitral 23-12-37 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 22-12-37 Anchor Line
Clan Ronald 26-12-37 James Finlay
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
FROM OSLO
Formosa 27-12-37 L Edwards
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Anyo Maru 30-12-37 N Y K
Dzarda 20-12-37 M M
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Bhutan 19-12-37 P and O
Ranpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
FROM HAMBURG
Almkerk 16-12-37 L Edwards
Rybfels 28-12-37 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 23-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
C/o Cardiff 26-12-37 F F Campbell
FROM BASRA
Bamora 23-12-37 M M
Varsova 16-12-37 M M
Varela 25-12-37 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Riu 16-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
FROM MANILA
Wales Maru 20-12-37 Volkart Bros
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 25-12-37 M M
Karanja 8-1-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Goalpara 19-12-37 M M
Jalavihar 25-12-37 Scindia S N
FROM RANGOON
Naringa 17-12-37 M M
Badarpur 19-12-37 Burmah Shell Oil Co
FROM MOULMEIN
Tanfield 26-12-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 23-12-37 M M
Mirzapore 26-12-37 M M
Kandelfel 20-12-37 L Edwards
FROM CALCUTTA
Gambada 23-12-37 M M
Gamaria 20-12-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rajputana 25-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 20-12-37 M M
Ranpura 8-1-38 P and O
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver 23-12 J Finlay
City of Bombay 24-12-37 K N
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Pierce 7-1-38 F F Campbell
Wales Maru 21-12-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Polk 24-12-37 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Kandelfels 25-12-37 L Edwards
Almkerk 20-12-37 L Edwards
Dartford 22-12-37 J Finlay
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nitral 23-12-37 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
Kunishima Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Conte Biancomano 30-12-37 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
Hilda 23-12-37 L Triestino
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 30-12-37 T Morrison
Rahmani 27-12-37 T Morrison
Islami 23-12-37 T Morrison
El Madina 3-1-38 Scindia S N
FOR BASRA
Bankura 22-12-37 M M
Vasna 16-12-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 22-12-37 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.
FOR KARACHI
Vita 25-12-37 M M
G. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Janaki 18-12-37
S S Cathay (boats) 18-12-37
S S Strathmore (boats) 20-12-37
S S Lajanbari (boats American Cotton) 20-12-37

EXPORTS.

S S Kandelfels for Antwerp: 220 bales cotton raw Bombay; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 6 dms waste films S D Engineer; 3000 bags crushed bones A Burjor; 35 bdls copper dust Straits Calcutta Commercial, 75 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Hamburg: 605 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 113 pcs white metal Straits Calcutta Commercial; 24 bags gum B Jaffer; 254 bags gum S Khetsey; 160 bags gum V Padamsee; 32 bales cotton fly R Pallanji; 102 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 127 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 7680 bags g nut oil cake K Devchand.

S S Kunishima Maru for Yokohama: 100 bdls tin clipping M Tallate.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 150 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 500 bales cotton raw Langley.

S S Bhutan for Havre: 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 95 cyl empty sylender Chavannes.

For London: 178 bags g nut seed R Ratilal; 381 bags kardi seeds S M Rajgor; 308 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor; 410 bags g nut oil cake M Bhuta; 50 cases cotton cold yarn A H Diab; 25 cskls condiments Poonjiaji; 50 bales cotton fly sapt Textile Products (India)

For Antwerp: 221 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 45 bales cotton raw P Hurchand; 55 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 495 bales cotton raw A Clayton

For Gdynia: 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Ghent: 50 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 220 bales cotton raw B Mawji

S S City of Bombay for Liverpool: 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 192 bags myrabollam R S Tata; 320 bags lintiles H Bhagwandas; 134 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas;

For Glasgo: 230 bags mowrah meal A Burjor; 70 bales hemp raw G Harmukhray.

S S Hilda for Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 55 bales cotton raw L O Vora.

S S Britannia for Glasgow: 2180 bags g nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 1467 bags lentils L Dreyfus.

For Marseilles: 62 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Castalia Agents Anchor Line Ltd from Liverpool: 229 dms lubg oil; 36 cases two super heaters; 444 cases machy; 44 cases bobbins; 50 bags gum; 500 loose cement pipes; 62 dms aniline dye; 48 dms chloride of zinc; 166 bdls steel conduct tubing; 60 dms bichg powder; 1350 bags soda ash; 200 kgs sulphate of copper; 90 kgs lubg grease; 500 dms caustic soda; 40 bags sodium carbonate; 44 dms subcate of sola; 81 cases chloride of calcium; 440 kgs hydrosulphate of soda; 130 bags rivets; 60 bdls shovels; 40 kgs formusal; 49 bags rail keys and wedges; 50 cases amorphous phosphorus; 62 dms sodium sulphide; 46 cases cycles; 66 bxs storage batteries; 501 bales old news papers; 118 stns accumulators; 333 bags tiles; 30 bales ctn fents; 349 bales cottons; 120 cases whisky; 37 bdls iron boot protectors; 70 bdls bar steel; 51 pcs valves 250 bdls m s sheet middles; 61 cases non-alcoholic cordials; 120 cases complete looms for weaving; 200 bags boiler lagging; 165 cases bottled stout; 50 cases beer; 150 trusses packing paper; 83 bags upholstry springs; 58 dms white fluid; 47 cases biscuits; 31 cases c i valves; 31 coils cotton rope; 100 dms perchloride of iron.

From Galsgow: 39 lse c i sluice valves; 69 cases cottons; 125 dms fluid disinfictant; 355 phs ale 130 cases sewing cotton thread on reels; 769 cases whisky; 44 cases scotts oats; 50 bales old news papers; 30 cases ginger wine; 50 cases jams; 291 pcs sanitary earthenware; 60 bags cut nails; 56 cases parrel plates; 371 bdls steel bars; 80 bdls galvd steel sheets 280 lse steel beams and channels; 82 bdls steel flats; 1100 cases beer; 500 lse cisterns; 125 bags fire clay.

From Swansea: 1920 bxs tin plates; 117 lse steel plates; 1000 bdls copper sheets.

From New Port: 485 bxs tin plates.

From Alexandria: 1188 bales cotton.

S S Summatra Agents L Edwards from Gotheburg: 217 cases petroleum stoves and parts bloy lamps etc. 495 bdls nails; 316 lse steel tyres; 380 bags sulphate of alumina; 3394 bdls ceilling boards; 2648 bales paper; 26 cases labels; 207 cases hinges and accessories; 48 bdls chains.

From Oslo: 768 bales paper;

From Hamburg: 215 bales rubber; 10 bags tiles; 48 cases padlocks; 115 cases school slates; 70 csks lead acetate; 44 cases legra lamps; 50 cases pocket lamp cases; 30 csks earth colours; 33 cases glass globes; 68 bxs boards; 102 bags bone glue; 37 bags plumbago 100 csks zinc white; 40 dms sodium sulphide.

Enactment Of Farm Legislation Improbable

INCREASING OFFERINGS OF ACTUAL COTTON

Dry Goods Market To Revive

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Bombay cables contributed to an early advance on the New York cotton market on Saturday where the enactment of farm legislation was considered improbable at this session and more opposition is expected at the regular session.

The Senate passed the administrations farm Bill providing control of production and marketing of major crops with benefits to producers co-operating. The Scheme also provides for storage of surplus under Government loan.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

The Senate Agricultural Committee has forwarded to the Senate a bill sponsored by the Committee chairman, Mr. Smith, requiring Government to buy up to six million bales of cotton. Under the bill cotton would be purchased until the price reached twelve cents or a six million bale limit was reached. Mr. Smith has failed in his effort to amend the Senate Farm Bill to include the above provision and therefore a negative action on the above seems practically certain.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The persistent stability of prices with limited offerings since the record crop forecast attracted increased outside support and trade, foreign and Wall Street buying. More cheerful textile reports also aided sentiment.

The report is, that the Commodity Credit Corporation will not renew its disposal programme against old loans in January as contemplated, imparted confidence. Moreover, the opinion is apparently growing that prices must more closely approximate the nine cent loan basis in order to attract freer offerings.

Bombay/New York straddle position, now estimated to be 750,000 bales long here against short sales in Bombay, is closely watched, especially since Bombay discount under New York has failed to widen.

The Farm Bill is losing its importance as an immediate market factor, owing to the expectations that the bill will not be enacted until the January session. Meanwhile, a steady market is anticipated, with advances attracting increased offerings.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady and was moderately active, and advanced on Liverpool, trade Commission House and Wall Street buying but in the absence of a follow-up prices reacted partially on more active hedging New Orleans selling and long liquidation. Spot cotton demand remained quiet but textile sales this week were well over current production. According to C. C. C. 58,20,000 Bales of cotton have been pledged under the loan programme upto December 16th.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 8.16 and soon reacted 8.27 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.21 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 8.32c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.33c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points at 4.66 for January. Long liquidation of nears and Bombay straddle reversing and straddle buying were the features of the market. Business was chiefly professional and the market closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.80d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was fairly steady with a moderate business. Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points up with spot unchanged at 7.21d. Uppers futures were 2 to 3 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria was quietly steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed 3 to 8 points up and Ashmouni contracts were 4 to 10 points up.

FRENZIED BUYING

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Frenzied buying by Bazaar operators, jobbers and option dealers caused a sharp advance. Later there was heavy realising by jobbers, Bazaar operators and Commission Houses on receipt of Reuters message conforming the above report but with the wording "The marketing of major crops with benefits to the producers co-operating".

This was construed as tending to voluntary rather than compulsory control.

Yesterday Reuter's and private cables reported that owing to the differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives there was little prospect of the Farm Bill being enacted this session. It was also stated that when the Bill comes up for reconsideration at the regular session of Congress more opposition is expected especially from the Labour leaders owing to the side-tracking of the Wages and Hours Bill.

On these reports coupled with a private cable from Memphis stating political quarrels will delay adjustment between Senate and House of Representative Bills till some time in January, the nominal rate for Broach was Rs. 167/8.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 8.27+06 (10-4 a.m.)

New York March lowest 8.21 (10-24 a.m.)

Liverpool January highest 4.67—01.

Liverpool January lowest 4.66—02

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Very firm on light offerings relative cheapness attracting foreign buying cloth markets active week sales again exceed production expect trading market price level well maintained.

Cotton advances bringing out more offering which situation believe will continue as farmers seem inclined sell their cotton rather than placing in loan if same price is obtained this likely work against substantial rise at present but indications exist of better drygoods markets early next year as cloths selling below production cost.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Think the differences between January and May will widen. Have no decided opinion of the market for the near future.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee following telegrams are received from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"There are indications of European buying. To-day's selling mostly for spot interests. Local speculators fear increasing hedge selling on further advance".

"Final farm bill unlikely completed before Congress adjourns market undertone good and continue expect loan influence exert advancing tendency".

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Old new loan stock estimated 6200000. Domestic cloth sales much above output. Mill curtailment heavy. Foreign mill trend adverse. Domestic business steadier.

U. S. BUSINESS TURNING UPWARD

Congress Breaks From Administration

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following cable received from New York:—

"Market acting well and outlook is more favourable. Additional freight rate granted which may equal to 20 million dollars annually. It is also believed that there might be a rearmament programme benefiting specially steels and aircrafts.

Defeat in Washington on Friday of Wage and Hours Bill will have major influence on legislation and marks real break of Congress from Administration toward independent action. Latest estimates by outside exports and Treasury officials prophesy end of current business recession within next sixty days and time is analyst reports weekly business index turning upward, for the first time since August 14. Silencing of C. I. O. labour leaders and promise of freedom strike troubles is also of major help. In steel industry current consumption is now running somewhat ahead of production. Retail sales by large department stores holding well Administration is making effort to stimulate building industry and likewise, limiting activities against public utilities. Railroads are expected to receive further rate increase at least ten per cent. by February permitting the spending of bullion dollars for new equipment. Oil industry takes good shape with little fluctuation in consumption and steady demand. All commodities prices are nearing stabilisation point but Automobile industry is discouraging, there being too many old used car stocks and automobile production declining in United States and Canada, especially in General Motors and Chrysler, General sentiment is better and there is little doubt that many industries will have to rebound early in 1938 and there will be prospect of general recovery. We believe that present conditions aided by more friendly legislating in Washington regarding taxes and fact of heavy liquidation which characterised the market a month ago is now over and indicate that current uptrend will carry somewhat further before meeting resistance. We think favourably of:

	Dol.
Bethlehem Steel	58
U. S. Steel	59
Standard Oil of N. J.	45
Texas Corporation	41½
Phillips Petroleum	41
Anaconda Copper	33

Turnover half million shares on Saturday.

SOUND SITUATION

Another wire received from London reads as follows:—

Markets close firmer despite holiday influences. Sounder technical position on bear closing combined with Sir Thomas Inskip's speech on duration of armament production for a further periods of four or five years combined with improvement in United States and commodity position are the main factors in rise. Gilts unchanged on continued activity in new issues market. Market features are Industrials and Tobaccos on good British American Tobacco returns. Shipping shares on improvement in freight market. Commodity shares firmer and active on better metal prices. We look for further recovery but advise caution pending clearing Far Eastern situation".

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 20

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 109 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 168/12. Later on there was improved buying and prices were quoted at Rs. 169/8. The buying was influenced by reports of rains in upcountry and better political advices from China.

The crop estimate issued to-day had little effect on the market.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened one point up. The local market was fairly firm and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 170/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Broach A/M	170	4	0
Broach J/A	172	14	0
Oomra D/J	151	4	0
Oomra March	151	8	0
Oomra May	153	0	0
Bengal D/J	131	4	0
Bengal March	132	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	140	138	136	134
Punjab	...	140	138	136	134
Oomra No. 3	159	157	155	153	...
C. P. No. 1	171	169	167	165	...
C. P. No. 2	164	162	160	158	...

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 18-12-37	5485000	4969000
Receipts Yesterday 18-12-37	23000	25000
Exports to date 18-12-37	3073000	2817000
Stock at Ports 17-12-37	3284000	2893000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-12-37	2638000	2290000
Stock at Liverpool 17-12-37	982000	834000
Visible Supply 17-12-37	7654000	6720000
Quantity in sight 17-12-37	2814000	9295000
Quantity out of sight 17-12-37	5041000	5827000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Bengal Superfine New 140/42
Bengal Fine New 135/37
C. P. 1 New 166/67
C. P. 2 New 159/60
Arvi New 162/64
Berar New 153/54; Old 115/20
Khandesh New 143/44; Old 115/20
Jalna/Sailu 144/45; Old 115/20
Burwah Sanavad Old 115/20
Mathia New 138/40; Old 80/100
Broach Old 157/64
Punjab 4 F. New 185/87; +14/16
Punjab 289F New 239/42; +70/72
Sind 4 F. New 184/87; +15/17
Sind N.T. New 221/23;+50/52
Kampala Old 304/309; Mar/Apr. +122
Manza New 272/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	18-12-37	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	3	926
Central India		306
Barsi and Nagar	72	6,860
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,357
Berar	964	20,653
Central Provinces	547	4,018
Total Oomras	1,586	34,120
Dholera	234	3,461
N.-W. Provinces	102	1,454
Rajputana	...	95
Sind-Punjab	1,912	114,980
Broach	...	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	40	7,321
Westerns-Northerns	...	809
Cocoanada	...	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	811
American	12,338	19,833
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,347	115,723
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	370
Total	18,558	300,295

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 16th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	18-12-37	This year.
Europe	2,942	52,708
Japan and China	1,240	67,300
Coast Ports	...	22,104
Up-country by Rail	...	110,776
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	2,266
Total	4,182	255,154

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec 20

February	55.20
March	50.50

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 20

December	239.00+80
February	229.00—
March	229.50—
April	231.70—80
June	238.90—100

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec 18

GIZA—	
Spot	7.21—0
January 1938	6.63+5
March	6.59+5
May	6.61+5
July	6.63+4
October	6.70+4
November	6.66+4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.11—0
January 1938	5.77+2
March	5.74+3
May	5.77+2
July	5.80+2
October	5.85+2
November	5.85+2

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 17th December	6,304
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	281,837
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	480,788
Decrease	198,951

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 20

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 5 points down at 147.13. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.99 13/16. London silver prices declined 1/3d. to 18 15/16d. India and speculators sold Market poorly supported. Business small and the market was steady. Montreal futures were 185 points down to 45 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4.

The local market was quiet but steady with a small business and the undertone was steady.

GOLD

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ready	34	7	6
Magsar	34	8	0
Posh	34	8	3

SILVER

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ready	47	0	0
Magsar	47	0	0
Posh	47	1	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 18

December	41.55 +45
March	41.90—90
May	40.75 —185

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39/8
Copper Sheets	Rs. 43/8

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec 20

Latest advices from Argentine indicate that weather continues fair and hot. Government reports show that linseed quality is slightly under good but wheat quality is average to good. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and there is more disposition to sell on strong spots. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Linseed May	7	13	9
Wheat January	5	1	6
Wheat May	4	14	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 18.

January	£11-15.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 20.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	31	7	0
Highest	31	9	6
Lowest	31	5	9
Closing	31	8	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	35	11	0
Highest	35	14	0
Lowest	35	11	0
Closing	35	14	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	7	0
Highest	19	15	3
Lowest	19	7	0
Closing	19	14	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	2	0
Highest	20	7	6
Lowest	20	2	0
Closing	20	7	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

December	91 7/8d.
March	90 1/8d.
May	90 1/4d.
July	90d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 18.

December	dol 0.94 1/4.
May	dol 0.91 1/8.
July	dol 0.85 7/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-10.
Shipment January Rs. 5-14-9.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5-15-3.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-0-6.
Kesar (new crop) Rs. 11-10.
Saraya (old crop) Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 18.

March	2.33—1.
May	2.34 unchgd.
July	2.35—1.
September	2.36 unchgd

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Setpr. to 16th December 1937	275,533
Same time previous season	59,970

Exports from 1st Septr to 16th December 1937

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	3,414	14,204
Continent	49,294	68,221
China	24,432	2,100
Japan	42,868	37,152
Coast Ports	22,108	3,974
U. S. A.	—	1,481
	142,112	357,132

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 16th December 1937	110,776
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Septr to 16th December 1937	250,698
Same period last year	195,082
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th December	525,080
Same time last year	600,687

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Septr to 9th December 1937	23,552
Same time previous season	581,952
Total cotton shipped from 1st Septr to 2nd December 1937	118,940
Same time previous year	295,519

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s Dec. Rs 128; Feb. Rs. 127; April Rs. 127.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s Dec. Rs. 164; Feb. Rs. 163; April Rs. 162.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 20

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104/12
6 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/8

TAX FREES.

3 per cent 1958/63 112/4
3 per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/10
4 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 110
4 per cent N Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government opened at Rs. 98/4 and closed at Rs. 98/5/6. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 20

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/4
Bank's buying T T 264 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,101
Bank's buying T T 1,121

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.99.81 18th instant
Japan London 1/2 20th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 20th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 20th instant
Java London 8.96 1/2 20th instant
London Paris 147.13 18th instant
London Belgium 29.40 7/8 18th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 3/4 18th instant
London Berlin 12.40 18th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 18th instant
London New York 4.99.62 18th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 3/4 18th instant
London Italy 94.95 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-19-9 17th instant.
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 18th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 17th instant
Silver London ready 18 15/16 18th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 17th instant
Silver London Forward 18 5/16 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 18th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant.
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 18th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 20

Broach A/M 1938 opening 170 highest 170 1/2 lowest 169 1/2 closing 169 3/4
Broach J/A opening 172 5/8 highest 173 lowest 172 closing 172
Oomra D/J opening 151 1/4 highest 151 3/4 lowest 151 closing 151
Oomra March opening 151 1/2 highest 151 5/8 lowest 151 1/2 closing 151 5/8
Oomra May opening 153 1/4 highest 153 1/4 lowest 152 3/4 closing 152 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 131 highest 131 lowest 131 closing 131
Bengal March opening 131 1/4 highest 132 lowest 131 1/4 closing 131 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-1-38) Rs. 7 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-3-38) Rs. 14
Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 20 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 154 March 152 May 157 July 157 October 160 at cross rate 4.99 13/14

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 169/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.72 Rs. 37 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 171/12 Liverpool July 4.78 Rs 38 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A M 1938 169/8 New York May 8.27 Rs. 14 1/2 at cross rate 4.99 13/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 171/12 New York July 8.33 Rs 13 1/2 at cross rate 4.99 13/16

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Wheat	4,288 cwts.
Linseed	1,770 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,394 cwts.
Poppyseed	10 cwts.
Groundnuts	21,614 cwts.
Castorseed	94 cwts.
Rice	13,742 cwts.
Myrabollams	9,619 cwts.
Cottonseed	8.534 cwts.
Gram	1,300 cwts.
Joowar	266 cwts.
Barley	19 cwts.
Bajree	3,549 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,075 cwts.

Professional Support On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES LOOK UP

Scarcity Of Offerings

BOMBAY, December 20.

The local share Bazar ruled again very steady with impressive buying in Tata steel shares. Professional operators were chief buyers and in the absence of offerings prices registered a steady rise. The undertone of the market was good and it appears as if the confidence is restored.

But in view of the drastic fall which was witnessed few days back it is impossible to expect follow-up on the buying side and those who have speculative purchases will do well in liquidating on strong markets. From the improvement it will be seen that recently there had been considerable forced long liquidation which was taken up by market operators and now these buyers are playing with the market with a view to unload on outside operators but we doubt much about the success of this game. If the market really improves by leaps and bounds to old levels it will be proved that the drastic fall was a managed one to serve the purpose of professional hands. This state can not be tolerated and the Government will have to look into the workings of the exchange. Ofcourse the present improvement is more due to technical strength as the market was thoroughly liquidated and there was fairly large short interest in the market. This state can result in a natural recovery of a moderate nature and we do not think it safe to follow the advance boldly.

The market was very steady throughout the session and closed at about the highest level of the day. Cotton mill shares also fared well and the undertone of the market was good.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

	Rs.	A.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	368	12
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	965	0
100 CENTURY	237	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	268	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	236	4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	136	4
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	196	14
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	67	8
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	123	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	354	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	565	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,205	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	283	12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	295	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	63	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	95	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	256	4
100 Swan	105	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,400	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	29	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,582	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	143	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	144	12
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	8
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	8
200 Oriental (125)	4,400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	7
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	141	14
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1,521	4
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
CEMENT (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	230	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs 6)	195	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	154	6
POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,440	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100 C. Province	98	4
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	761	4
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	8	11
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	10
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1.)	36	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR, (Rs. 2)	55	8
TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1245	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	278	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	343	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6.)	XD 173	12
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	255	10
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	686	4
50 D Conty. (Rs. 8)	234	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4-3-6	
50 TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	97	4
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs 3)	145	0
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	670	0
PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15)	82	0
15 Scindia	XD 22	8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	4
PREFERENCE.		
6 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	543	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 20

Bombay Dyeing (986/4) 971 972 966 970 966 965
Century (238/12) 241 237 242 238 237
Central India (268/4) 268 270 269 268
Kohinoor (358/12) 360 357 358 355 353 354
New Great (281/4) 287 288 283
Simplex (96/4) 38 96 95
Swadeshi (255) 260 256
Associated Cement (143/4) 144 144/8 143/8 145 144/8 144/12
Andhra (1512/8) 1520 1521
Tata Hydro (152/8) 153 154/8
Tata Power (1432/8) 1440 1437 1440
Tram Ord (119/11) 118 120 118/6
T Steel Defd (1190) 1225 1230 1225 1235 1225 1252 1242 1247 1245
T Steel Ord (267/8) 270 275 273 279/8 278 279 278
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (165) 165 165/4
Bellapur (180) XD 176 173
B Steam (253/12) 255 255/10
B Burma (676/4) 680 682 681 686 683 685 686

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Third Forecast

The third forecast of the cotton crop of India for 1937-38, which was issued on Monday by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, shows the estimated area of cotton for the season 1937-38 at 24,276,000 acres, an increase of four per cent of the figure on the corresponding date last year, (revised)

The estimated yield of cotton in bales of 400 lbs. net is 5,434,000, an increase of one per cent. over the figure on the corresponding date last year (revised).

The forecast relates generally to conditions up to the beginning of December. On an average of the last ten years the area reported in the third forecast has been 94.5 per cent of the area reported in the final (fifth) forecast. This forecast includes also the first estimate of the outturn of the season's crop.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light Com	4
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	44
Electric Bond Common	11
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel and Tel.	147
Western Union Telg	23 3/4
Canadian Pacific Railway	8
New York Central Railway	19 1/2
Southern Pacific Railway	22
U S Rubber	27
Steel of Canada	66
Bethelehem Steel XD	57 3/4
National Steel	66
United S Steel	58 3/4
Amr Rolling Mills	19
Youngstown Sheet	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	45 1/4
Chrysler Motors	56
General Motors	33 1/4
General Electric	43 3/4
Union Carbide	76 1/2
Socony Oil	15
St Oil of N J Oil	46
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/4
Imp Oil of Canada	18

Market acting well and outlook is more favourable. Additional freight rate (Rly) granted which may equal dol 20 milion annually equivalent 1-2 million shares

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable: Cotton New York telegraph Farr Bill outlook temporarily confused threats of reprisals by Congressional labour sympathizers over defeat of Wage and Hour Bill; otherwise indications point to drastic limitation sales quota based on minimum total around 18.5

6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1541	4
6 1/2 p.c Tata Steel	102	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	4
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	53	12
7 p.c Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

IF YOU WANT:-
to Make Money in
SHARES and COTTON
BUSINESS
Consult: Tel. No. 26452
ADVISERS
302, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1937

Viceroy's Appeal To Princes

'SUPPORT FEDERATION'

"Working Of Autonomy Should Open Everybody's Eyes"

CALCUTTA, December 20.

Following is the text of the Viceroy's address to the Associated Chamber of Commerce this morning:

I am very glad to have the pleasure of meeting you again to-day, and I thank you sincerely, Mr. Reid Kay, for the kind remarks which you have been so good as to make about me.

The twelve months since we last met have been marked by developments of great importance in India itself and outside her frontiers. But if in the remarks which I now propose to address to you I confine myself essentially to the Indian situation and the problems of India, you will not think that in doing so I fail to take account of the fact that India, like any other great country with widely scattered commercial interests, cannot in her trade, any more than in her political life, live isolated from events outside.

You referred, Mr. Reid Kay, in your speech to one development of profound significance which has marked the last 12 months to the great constitutional change which is represented by provincial autonomy how great that change is, how great are the powers and the responsibilities which under it pass to the control of popularly elected ministers is, I think now beginning to be widely realised.

Closely Associated.

I was myself closely associated with the discussions which led up to the framing of the Act of 1935. Looking back on the history of those discussions, I can say with confidence that the dominating feature of them was the earnest desire of all of us to do justice to the great responsibility which rested on our shoulders, and to ensure that the Government of India Act, affecting as it did, the well-being of 350 millions of people and the fortunes of a subcontinent, should embody proposals calculated to stand the test of time and to be of real service and real benefit to India.

We may have fallen short of the idea which we had set before ourselves. Who indeed, in such an undertaking could hope to escape all error? I would only ask you to believe that in the endeavours which we made to lay before the world a legislative enactment, the terms of which could be regarded as worthy of the subject on which we were engaged, we were moved by no secondary or no party considerations.

Our object was the advantage of this great country with whose fortunes Great Britain has been so intimately associated for so long a period, and to which she can, I think, with a clear conscience claim to have made a contribution not unworthy of her own traditions and of the ideals which we and our forbearers have set before us.

Two Essential Stages.

The Act contemplates two essential stages: Provincial Autonomy and the Federation of India.

The first of these stages was attained on the first of April of this year. Since that date, in every province of British India, the administration has been in the hands of autonomous Ministries, and I think, we claim that eight months' experience of the working of the Ministries has shown that the scheme of provincial autonomy is one, worthy of acceptance and one which in practical experiment, has already manifested its great possibilities.

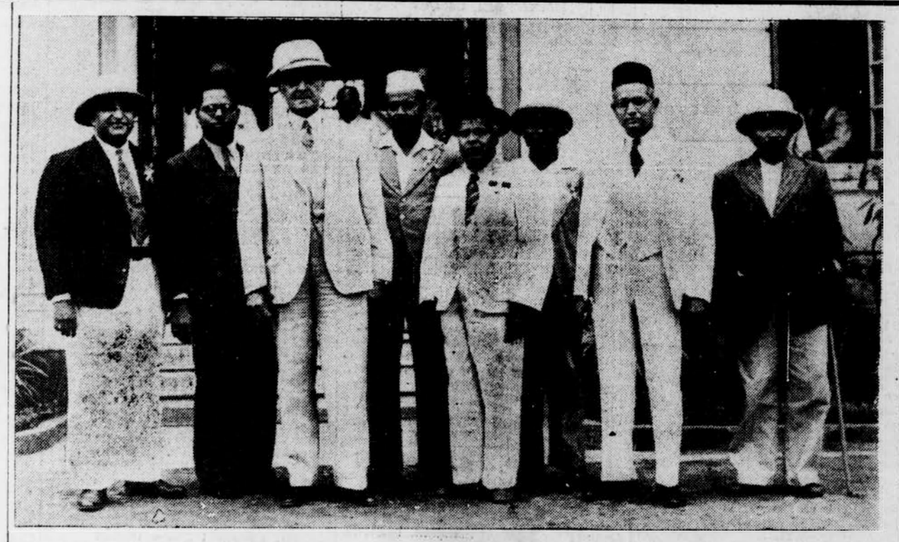
Experience over the short period in question has, too, I think, shown clearly the sincerity of our anxiety to give all possible help to the development of democratic institutions in India, and the readiness of the Governors and the Services to lend all the assistance in their power. Difficulties may, on occasion, have arisen, but it has been and is the sincere desire as it is the duty, of Governors and of the Services to give within the scheme of the act all possible help to Ministers on which such heavy responsibilities rest.

It is an encouragement to me to see the manner in which those responsibilities have been used by Ministers of every party in every province.

We are still at an early stage in our experience of the working of the act of the difficulties which may present themselves for one reason or another in the process of its operation.

It would be foolish of me to suggest that all difficulties have been overcome, or that problems may not arise as to the handling of which there may be substantial and serious differences of view. That is only to be expected when we are dealing with so vast a population, and with

(Continued on page 9



MAJOR GENERAL H. C. BUCKLEY, I.M.S., SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, INAUGURATED THE FIRST BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL LICENTIATES AT THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE ON SATURDAY. HE IS SEEN HERE STANDING THIRD FROM LEFT.

SIND COLLEGE STRIKE

Negotiations Between Professors And Strikers Break Down

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

The negotiations between the professors and strikers of the D. J. Sind College have definitely broken down. The College will open to-morrow after a week's closure with no settlement reached.

A second letter from Mr. Talpur has been posted on the notice board in which he agrees to separate classes being held for him and requests the principal to arrange the periods suitably assuring the college authorities that he would carry out the former undertaking in letter and spirit.

The Strike Committee, however, continue adamant and have issued a statement appealing to the students not to attend college. They propose picketing the college tomorrow, also the Principal's bungalow across the road so as to prevent the ingress of the Principal and professors into the college.—A. P.

Leakage Of Exam. Papers

AJMER, (By Mail.)

Judgment was pronounced on Dec. 7 in the examination paper Leakage. Case of the High School and Intermediate Examinations in Rajputana and Central India under trial in the court of the special magistrate, Mr. Jawaharlal.

Out of the four accused two, including a local vakil and his brother, were convicted under Sections 4'1 and 414 I.P.C. and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 each.

STALEMATE STILL CONTINUES

Fruitless Efforts Of Congress Leaders

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

The D. J. Sind College which was expected to be opened to-day was closed by the Principal in response to the request of Congress leaders, Dr. Choithram, Mr. Isserdas Varandmal and Prof. Ghansyam who are striving their utmost to bring about a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

The strikers who posted themselves at the College gates at 10 a.m. withdrew after a few minutes as the College was announced to be closed. The above-mentioned leaders who were busy the whole of yesterday, meeting parties to the dispute and working out a formula satisfactory to all, are continuing their efforts to-day and are optimistic of ending the stalemate.

Principal Butani told the Associated Press this morning that as far as he was concerned Mr. Talpur's readmission was an accomplished fact.

Talpur was prepared to do everything possible to avoid any further awkward situations arising. The time-table was being redrafted so as to avoid embarassment to Miss Tilani. The principal concluded that he was determined to open the College at all costs.

The strike committee is appealing to the students urging them to stand firm for their rights and those of their sisters.—A. P.

HINDU STUDENTS START PICKETING

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

Hindu students of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College started picketing the College gates since 8-30 this morning, all attempts at a compromise regarding the Talpur episode having been rejected by the Principal.

The College, therefore, is closed to-day also.

An appeal has been issued by some lady students to all to continue the campaign till Talpur is removed from the College.

In the meantime fresh negotiations have again been started.—United Press.

Lucknow Students On Strike

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

The students of the Day High School went on strike this morning as a protest against the action of the school authorities.

It is stated that two junior students were turned out of the school for alleged indiscipline and were found in tears by the senior students who requested the authorities to reconsider the decision. On receiving a reply in the negative they organised the strike and vacated the entire school, parading the main bazar and shouting slogans.—A. P.

KARACHI.—Enquiries confirm the report that the Sind Governor who is on tour of the Province, during his recent visit to the Hyderabad (Sind) Central Jail announced one month's remission in the sentence of all prisoners in honour of his visit.—United Press.

Congress Hold In Excluded Areas

Jawahar's Tribute To Assam And Assamese

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail)

In the course of a signed article entitled "In the Surma Valley" issued through the "United Press". Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:

As I journeyed from one valley to another, the railway crept along (for it went very slowly) between thick forests on either side almost impenetrable so they seemed. Their million eyes seemed to look down with disdain on this human effort, and were full of the hostility of the forest against Man, who had dared so much against it, and cleared it to enlarge his domain. Their thousand mouths were agape with the desire to swallow him and his works.

BOUNTIFUL NATURE

The call of the jungle and the mountain has always been strong within me, a dweller of cities and of plains though I am, and I gazed at these forests and jungles, fascinated, and wondered what myriad forms of life and what tragedy they hid in their darkness. Bountiful nature, or nature red in tooth and claw, was it much worse in these forest reserves than in the claw, was it much worse in these forest reserves than in the cities and the dwelling places of men and women?

A wild animal kills for food to satisfy his hunger. He does not kill for sport or for the pleasure of killing. The fierce fights of the jungle are individual fights, there is no mass murder there, that man calls war; there is no wholesale destruction by bomb and poison gas. The comparison seemed to be all in favour of the forest and the wild animals.

FOR CONGRESS CAUSE

So I thought as I watched the passing jungles, small stations came with gatherings of people, to welcome me, and many tribal folk with gracious gifts of fruit and flowers and cloth woven by themselves and fresh milk. Bright-eyed Naga children gave me garlands to wear. Some of these tribal people pressed some money on me also, coppers and nickel coins for Congress work they said. And I felt ashamed and humbled before their clear gaze, full of faith and affection. What of the cities with their selfishness and intrigues and money-grabbing?

I was gratified by the enthusiasm for the Congress which the masses showed, an enthusiasm shared by the Muslims as well as the Hindus and even by the tribal people. It was pleasing also to find earnest workers in all parts of the district. Sylhet has a good number of them and the human material they deal with is also good. Much therefore can be expected of Sylhet. And so, as I was leaving Sylhet and was asked for a message, I said "Go ahead, Sylhet!"

In the Bhanubil area of Sylhet I came across a large number of Manipuris. Hundreds of charkhas with Manipur women and girls plying the wheel, sat there in ordered array to welcome me, and their menfolk and charming children stood by. I was surprised and pleased to see these Manipuris and delighted to learn of the brave part they had taken in the Civil Disobedience movement.

In the hills between the two valleys there lies the State of Manipur which is the centre of these people, and from there this Bhanubil branch had migrated some generations back. When did the original stock come from Burma or elsewhere, I wondered. They were called backward, I suppose, and yet with education and opportunity, what could not be done with this attractive and intelligent looking people?

In Sylhet I came across many Muslim fishermen who complained to me that they were treated as social outcastes and as a kind of depressed class by their own co-religionists.

GUIDALLO, THE HEROIC

In Sylhet also many Nagas from the surrounding hills came to visit me with greetings and gifts. And from them and others I heard a story which India ought to know and to cherish. It was the story of a young woman of their tribe belonging to the Kobai clan in the Naga Hills, who had the unique experience among her people to get some education in a mission school, where she reached the ninth or tenth class. Guidallo was her name and she was about ninteen. Six years ago when Civil Disobedience blzaed over the length and breadth of India, news of Gandhi and the Congress reached her in her hill abode and found an echo in her heart. She dreamed of freedom for her people and an ending of the galling restrictions they suffered from, and she raised the banner of independence and called her people to rally round it. Many villages were burnt and destroyed and this heroic girl was captured and sentenced to transportation for life. And now she lies in some prison in Assam, wasting her bright young womanhood in dark cells and solitude. And India does not know of this brave child of her hills.

But our so-called Provincial Autonomy will not help in bringing about this release. More is needed. For the excluded areas are outside the ken of our provincial ministries and, strange to say, they are even more cut off from us now than they were before the advent of "Provincial Autonomy".—United Press.

Homage To Late Justice Smith

LUCKNOW, December 19.

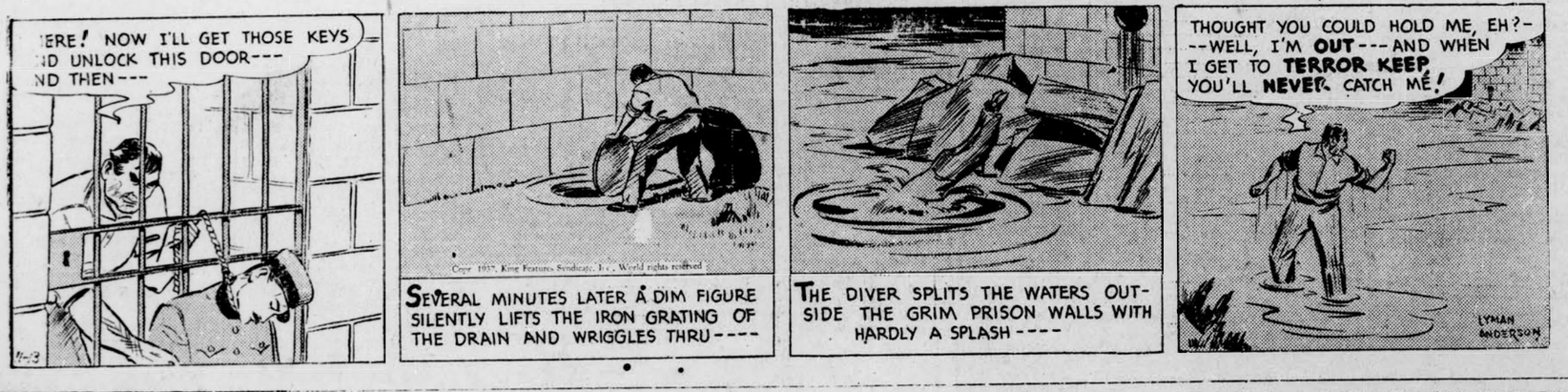
The large crowd, which followed the funeral bier of the late Mr. Justice Smith of the Oudh Chief Court, to the European Cemetry, included Mr. Justice Thomas, Acting Chief Judge; Mr. Justice Hamilton and Mr. Justice Ziaul Hasan, members of the Bar, Mr. G. M. Harper, Commissioner, Mr. H. J. Frampton, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. A. A. Waugh, Revenue Secretary, U. P. Government.

CRICKETERS' TRIBUTE

At La Martiniere College Ground the game between Lord Tennyson's team and the U. P. selected team was suspended for one minute at 11-30 a.m. all players on the field standing bareheaded.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*


ERE! NOW I'LL GET THOSE KEYS
ND UNLOCK THIS DOOR---
ND THEN---
SEVERAL MINUTES LATER A DIM FIGURE SILENTLY LIFTS THE IRON GRATING OF THE DRAIN AND WRIGGLES THRU----
THE DIVER SPLITS THE WATERS OUTSIDE THE GRIM PRISON WALLS WITH HARDLY A SPLASH----
THOUGHT YOU COULD HOLD ME, EH?--WELL, I'M OUT---AND WHEN I GET TO TERROR KEEP YOU'LL NEVER CATCH ME!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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